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What is Dscript?

Dscript is a new form of written script based on the Roman alphabet. It uses the standard 26 letter Roman alphabet also used for the English language.

What makes Dscript particularly unique is that unlike other forms of Roman alphabet script it makes very little effort to have its characters resemble their original form, instead it focuses on conserving pen strokes and a cursive like connection of all words. There has also been considerable effort put into other aspects, such as aesthetic appearance, avoidance of ambiguity and, possibly most important, its ability to be clearly and easy written and read both vertically and horizontally.

Dscript combines all the letters of a word in what often appears to be a single symbol, similar to Chinese characters except that longer words tend to seem "stretched" (tall in the vertical form and wide in the horizontal form).

This manual focuses on the vertical form of Dscript. This is because the vertical form most differs from our standard English scripts and therefore produces the most unique appearance. I have included a basic introduction to the horizontal form, I hope to later have time to write a full manual for it, but by using the same principles used in the vertical form anyone should be able to learn it using the information in this manual.

There are also three new written number systems incorporated in Dscript. These ensure that the new written words are never ambiguous with numbers. The numbers are binary and/or cyclic representations and have three system, each used for different bases (base 10/16, base 12, and base 32).

How to learn Dscript

learning to read and write Dscript, like any written language, can not be accomplished overnight, it requires many hours invested before one can read and write without referring to the manual. Most people don't have much appreciation for how long it takes to actually learn basic language components such as an alphabet. Anyone with children should have a better idea of how much time a person spends in his childhood just learning basic language foundational skills. Luckily for Dscript users the language is already known, it is just a new writing system that must be learned, unlike learning a new western language, Spanish for example, where the writing system is already known (Spanish uses an alphabet almost identical to that of english) but the language is new(different words, grammar, structure, etc..).

Someone who decides to learn Dscript should also remember that there are many instinctive and unconscious reflexes that require years to build up. A good example of such reflex skills is a classic trick like the following:

"Aoccdrnig to rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it deosn't mttaer in waht oredr the Itteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoetnt tihng is taht the frist and Isat Itteer be at the rghit pclae. The rset can be a total mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey Iteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe"

Your brain will analyze the first and last letter, length of word, other key component letters, etc.. and "guess" what the word is without you actually have to read it one letter at a time. It is skills like this that allow us to skim and speed read. Such reflexive skills should also be able to be acquired by Dscript readers, although they may find these skills easier or harder to train due to the unique characteristics of Dscript, but as of now no one, not even myself, has used Dscript long enough to make any conclusions on this matter. I hypothesize that Dscript will show increased speed reading speeds with less practice compared to standard roman script if practiced on a consistent standard where words are written in one or few forms, but if words are written using random forms for each appearance the learning and end effectiveness of such skills may be less than that of standard Roman script.

The best way to practice Dscript is to "doodle" while otherwise occupied such as when on the phone, waiting for something or bored in a meeting/class;).

Inspirations

I would like to take a moment to credit that which provided inspiration in the development of Dscript.

I was first inspired by SCI-FI artists, movies and games too numerous to mention here, but the ones that stick out in my memory are Star Trek, Star Wars, Futurama, and Stargate, who all incorporated fabricated alien scripts into their shows. Deciphering these scripts proved a challenging and amusing puzzle, providing hours of fun and ultimately the inspiration to develop my own.

I also owe a great deal to Asian language, particularly Chinese. Acquiring fluency in Chinese characters gave me a new set of penmanship skills and the urge to find a way to design something akin to character based language. Korean, even though I am not the least bit fluent in it, also provided some inspiration when I realized that what appears to be logographic characters like Chinese are actually phonetic symbols combined into complex characters, it led me to think something similar could be done with English.

Applications

There are several main areas where Dscript can be particularly usefull.

Fantasy / sci-fi

Dscript can be employed in any designs (eg. art, shows, games, puzzles, books, etc...) that need an alien or mystical appearance to some text. Because basic English appears so drastically different when written in Dscript it is not necessary to design and entire language, but if one does it can also be written in Dscript if it is designed to use the Roman alphabet. If Dscript is used to present English text it also gives the viewer/player the chance to decode it.

Decoding Dscript without the manual would be much more difficult than most current mythical fonts because the words merge into what seem to be symbols. The merged letters of a word often create the illusion of a symbol or glyph so it would not be as simple as associating 26 symbols to their corresponding letters, at first glance it would appear as though there were hundreds, if not thousands, of unique glyphs. However after some study the pattern can be discovered because all the composite letters of a word, and their sequence, are always distinguishable.

Graphics/logos

Dscript is well suited for many form of graphics design, especially logo design. A corporate name or abbreviation, for example, if written in Dscript often creates an elegant glyph perfectly suited for use as a logo or emblem.

Privacy

Although the Dscript manual is publicly available it still requires quite a bit of study to learn to read it. I highly doubt it has any chance of acquiring any real level of universality, except maybe in some small groups of specific individuals, so even though it would not provide an "unbreakable code" it would definitely significantly limit the number of people capable of reading it.

Dscript would provide some level of privacy when taking notes in a public setting, such as on the bus or in a meeting. It would also be well used for writing a diary if it is feared that other members of the household may try to read it. A user of Dscript would probably have a pretty good guess as to whether anyone in the vicinity may know or be able to learn Dscript. Even if someone found a diary written in Dscript and was motivated enough to download the manual and attempt deciphering it, it would require a great deal of time to read and could not be skimmed quickly, likely dissuading them from reading much of it.

Dscript would also be extremely difficult to OCR, so it would require alot of human time to extract any information.

Finally, because Dscript allows for so many possible forms of most words, each user would develop his or her own style that would slow down others attempts to read their writing. This is like how it is often hard to read anothers handwriting, but also amplified because there are choices as to which form of each word to use.

When needed to be more universally legible there are "standard forms" of each word. This is simply the form that uses the most basic combinations, separates syllables and saves strokes best.

Arrays and multidimensional information

Dscript can do something other Roman alphabet scripts cannot, it can be written vertically and horizontally with all letters of a word connected. This means that information can be drawn in 2 dimensions.

Unlike conventional cursive scripts, Dscript can be written both vertically and horizontally, and unlike standard non-cursive scripts there is no concern about confusing which word an individual letter belongs to.

Strengths and weaknesses

Dscript has many strengths but of course has weaknesses as well. Here I will try my best to provide an objective list of the strengths and weaknesses of Dscript in detail.

Strengths:

- seamless words/cursive Dscript connects all the letters of a word into a single "glyph". This allows for clear distinction of where one word ends and another begins.
- dual axis writing Dscript can be written both vertically and horizontally. This allows for many inovative applications such as complex data and multidimensional representation, flexibility in confined and awkward writing spaces, aesthetic options, and many more.
- stroke conservation The individual letter in Dscript merge together, this merging is flexible and has been optimized to conserve as many pen strokes as possible. Of course some words may require more strokes than the standard Roman alphabet, but most words can be written with less, this allows experienced users to write faster and in smaller space than possible with other scripts.
- multiple combination possibilities many combinations of 2 letters have more than one form, meaning the user has a choice as to which form to use. Depending on how long a word is and the composite letter's there are often dozens of possible form of a word, sometimes hundreds.
- 3 new number systems with the addition of base 12,16, and 32, different values can be represented in different number systems, decreasing ambiguity and also allowing for some more complex mathematical representations and calculations.
- letter/number distinction letters and numbers are very distinctly different, thus eliminating problems such
 as determining whether something is a "1" or "I"

Weaknesses:

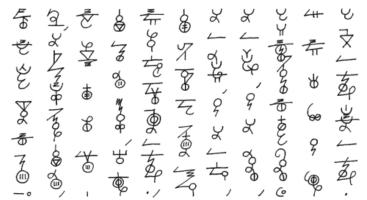
- complexity It is more complex than the roman alphabet so it requires more practice to master
- no capitalization there are no capital letters in Dscript, this does create some small limitations not found in the roman alphabet.
- editing/correction As it is a cursive script it can often be rather difficult to modify a word once it has been written

Samples

The following are a few samples of what Dscript looks like in it's full handwritten form.

Dream within a dream

By Edgar Allan Poe

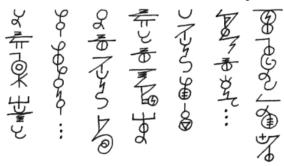


text reads

Take this kiss upon the brow!
And, in parting from you now,
Thus much let me avowYou are not wrong, who deem
That my days have been a dream;
Yet if hope has flown away
In a night, or in a day,
In a vision, or in none,
Is it therefore the less gone?
All that we see or seem
Is but a dream within a dream.



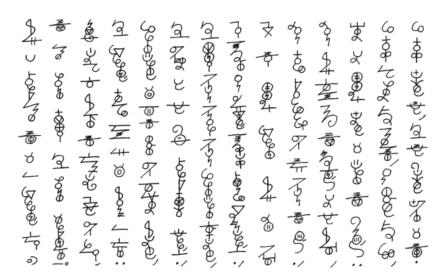
By Dante



text reads

In that book which is my memory... On the first page that is the chapter when, I first met you Appear the words... Here begins a new life.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day By Shakespear



text reads

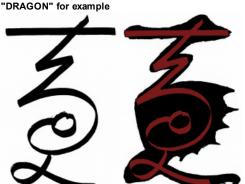
Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And Summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And oft' is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd:
But thy eternal Summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

There are also many word forms that have artistic value because the actually look like what they represent.

Some words look like what they represent in their original form
"ELF" for example

Others require some imagination
"DRAGON" for example





Legal

Dscript is free to use by anyone for any purpose. There are no legal reservations, royalties, fees or legal requirements whatsoever, except that you do not claim credit for its invention yourself, please attribute any credit for the design of Dscript to its original author or the website www.dscript.ca.

All content relating to Dscript and derivatives works found on this website are either original creations or modified public domain content, all of which are provided for free use, modification or redistribution with no legal reservations.

It is by no means required, but if you do use Dscript I would love to see it, and would be willing to feature any works incorporating Dscript on the Dscript website with a link to the contributing party.

Dscript Alphabet

Dscript Went through many evolutionary stages over the years.

In its original form Dscript was a a binary representation system in which 6 points were representative of binary digits (1,2,4,8,16 and 32), each letter of the alphabet was then assigned a value based on its position in the alphabet (a=1, b=2, c=3, etc..) and represented as a binary number using this system.

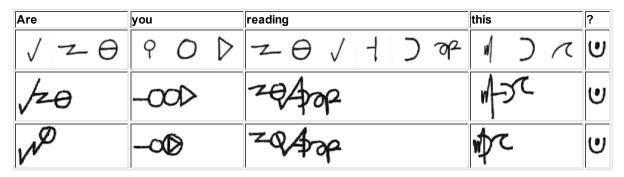
Later The binary system evolved over several generations to become more and more cursive until finally evolving into at its present form.

There were not really distinct generations of Dscript, it was a gradual constant mutation of the letter, but here is a general idea of the stages it went through using the word "the" as an example.

Original Binary 2nd Generation 3rd Generation 4th Generation 5th Generation 6th Generation

TITH NITO ME ME ME

Dscript originally evolved as a horizontal script, about the time of the Fifth Generation I began using it vertically as well, this require slight modification because some of the pen strokes could not be rotated 90 degrees due to mechanical restrictions of the human hand. This manual explains the Vertical form but the horizontal form can also be learned by making slight adjustments, here is an example of horizontal script.



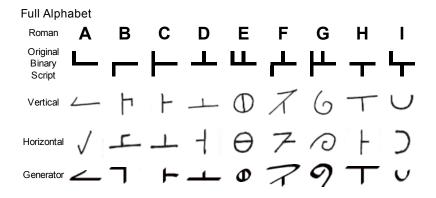
As you can see the horizontal version follows similar principles to the vertical form.

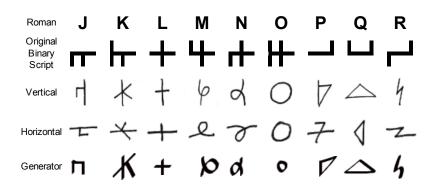
There is of course still room for future evolution, Dscript is always open to creative modification, just remember the one and only cardinal rule... Avoid ambiguity!

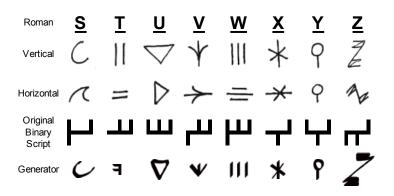
I call the version in this manual the "final version" because I have found there is not much room left for modification anymore without risking ambiguity or using pen strokes that would be far to difficult to be used in a written language.

It is my belief that any future evolution of Dscript should focus on combining longer strings of letters into shorter shapes. To this end I suggest it would be best to focus on common prefixes and affixes.

Dscript has already evolved to be complicated enough that one person cannot hope to design it to maximum efficiency, so I leave the next stage of its evolution up to you. Feel free to use the "final version" as starting point, customize Dscript as much as you want. If you feel you have developed a newer better version, I would love to see it, please dont hesitate to contact me and discuss potential future versions of Dscript.





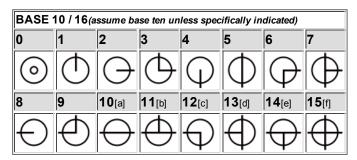


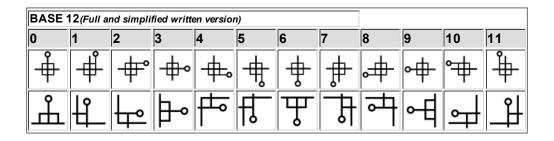
Numbers

First of all there is a simple number system, a circle with 4 points each representing a binary digit. This system is used to represent base 10 as well as base 16. Even in Dscript base 16 is rarely used so the user will have to use some kind notation to distinguish between hexadecimal and decimal (might I suggest simply using a Dscript D or H under to above the numbers). Without a notation it should be assumed that any number using these symbols is decimal.

Secondly, there is a base 12 system. One might wonder What good is base 12? Think about it, 12 hour clocks and 12 months in a year. because this system is a clockwise cycle it provides a much more intuitive way to describe 12 stage cycles such as hours or months.

Thirdly, there is a base 32 system. This might seem excessive, but once again, if you consider that all months have a maximum of 31 days this can easily be used to represent days of the month. Additionally base 32 offers the possibility of replacing base 10 to represent numbers, especially large numbers. Base 32 may seem like a very difficult system to employ practically but with a little creativity it can be adapted to suit our base 10 minds quite efficiently. The second decimal place in base 10 represents 10, the third 100s, etc.. the second "decimal place" of base 32 represent 32s, the third represents 1024s, the fourth 32,768s, etc... This may seem way to complicated to use but if you drop the last 24 values of the third digit, then it becomes, 32, 1000, 32000, 1000000, etc... Thus every three digits of decimal can be reduced to 2 digits of base 32. In order to use this system one only needs to memorize the 31 multiples of 32 (0, 32, 64, 96, 128, 160....). Once memorized it simply requires some practice to use the system fluently.





BASE 32(Full and simplified written version)										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
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Å.	ك	4	T _c	₹	₹	核	$\sqrt{8}$			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
→ •	ф°	-∳⊷	ф.	₩	-∳∘	-ф ~	\$			
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Online resources

There are several online resources available on the Dscript website (http://www.dscript.ca) to help those wishing to use and learn Dscript. These tools are all available free for use under the "tools" section on the sites main menu.

Text Generator

The text generator generates graphical Dscript from user input. This generator is only capable of producing simple version of words, it does not use most of the possible forms of letter combinations and only uses the simple forms. It is still not perfect as this system requires manual creation of thousands upon thousands of possible combinations, but it does provide a simple way to begin learning and using Dscript. URL: http://www.dscript.ca/genpage.php

Number Generator

The number generator will help learn the new number systems, it includes all the bases available in Dscript. User input is returned in graphical form.

URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools&sub=num

Sample words

The sample word locator will find word similar to the input word, it will help when trying to lean how to write Dscript. URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools&sub=wrd

Writing guide

The writing guide will show each double letter combination from the manual for the word. (eg. "write" will show "wr","ri","it" and "te") URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools&sub=wri

Word Request

This tool will allow you submit a word request, the author will write the word by hand, scan it and email it to you. URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools&sub=wri

Dscript Manual - How it works

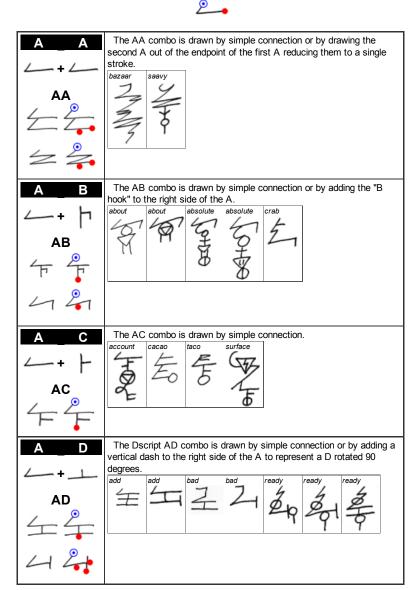
The core of the Dscript manual is the guide below. It shows how every spossible combination of two letters can combine. There are of course more possible ways to connect letters, but this version is quite comprehensive and provides an excelent starting point for learning Dscript.

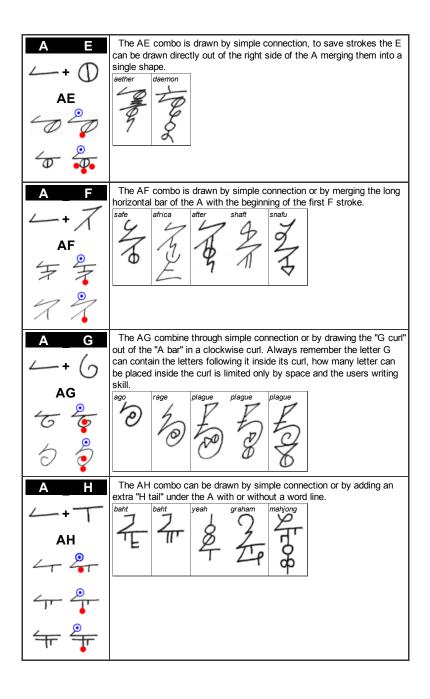
To figure out how to draw a specific word you can use the "writting guide" tool listed in the "online resoures" above. If you are having trouble, or just want to learn to write a few words without learning the entire writting system, you can submit your word in "word request" tool listed in the online tools, I will write the word for you in several forms and send it to you in GIF format.

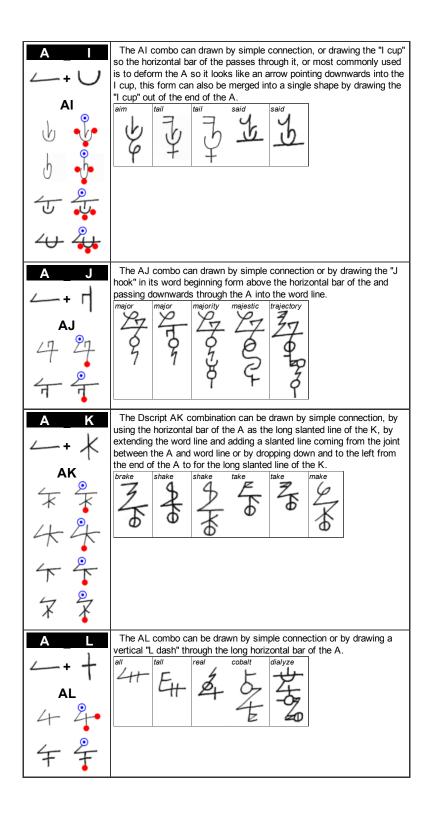


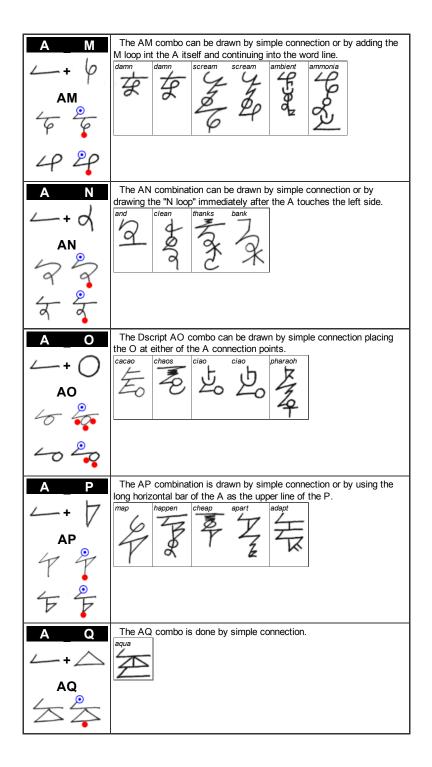
The Dscript A looks like a "check mark" drawn horizontally. It can be connected to follwoing letters from one of 2 connection poits, one in the middle and one at the far right.

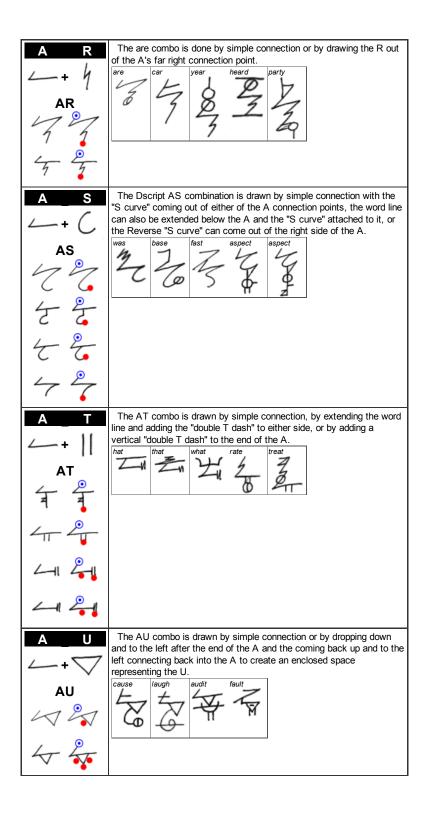
Connection Points (blue from previous letter) (red into next letter)

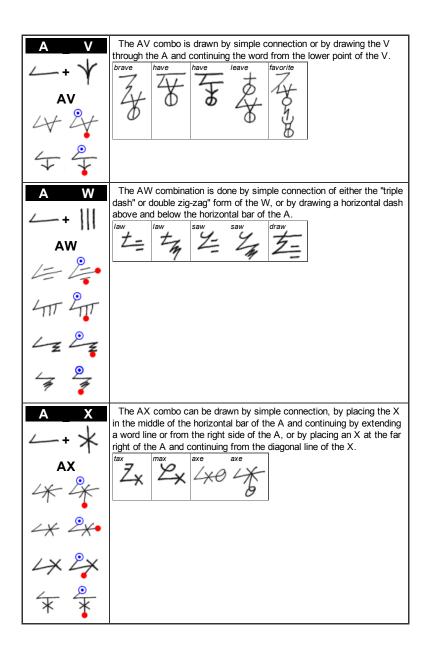


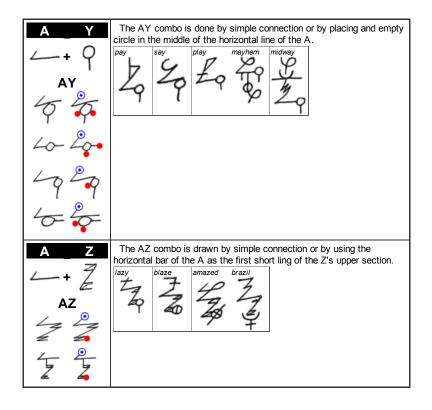






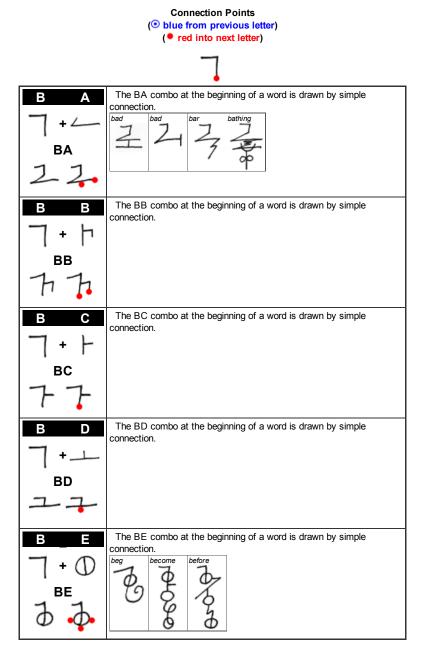


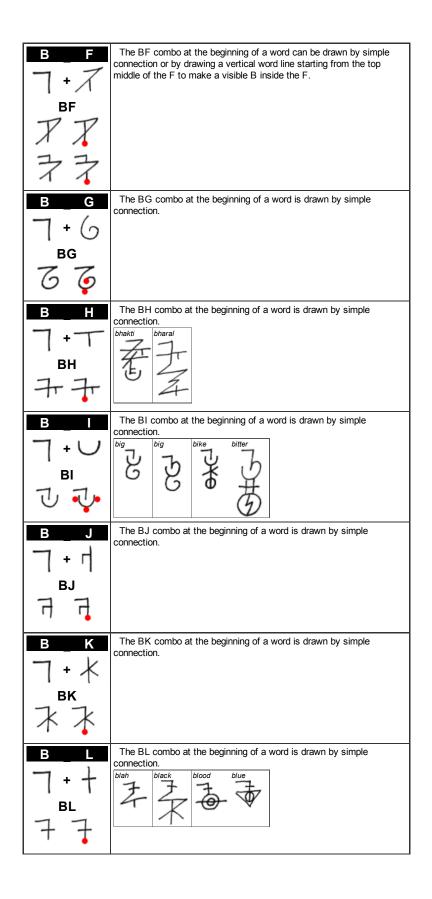


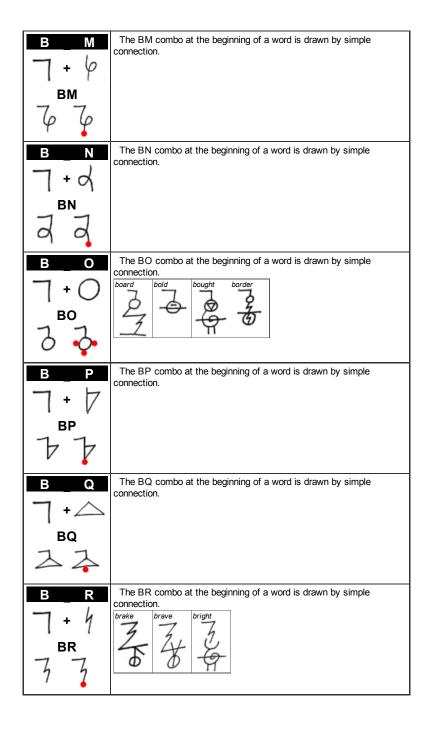


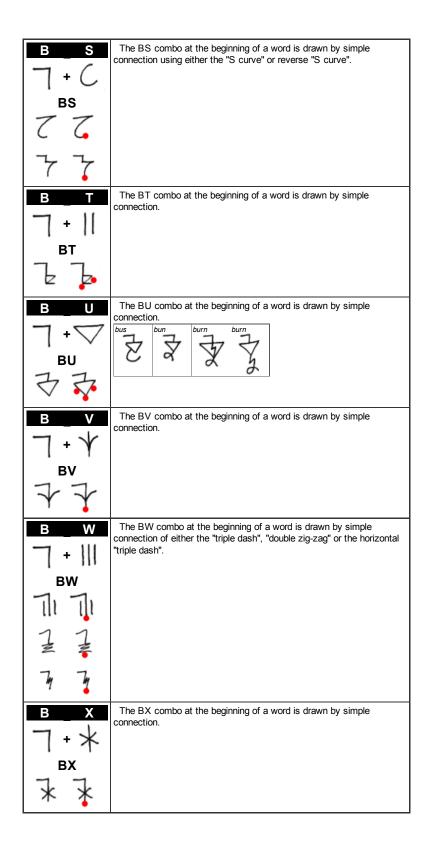
В٦

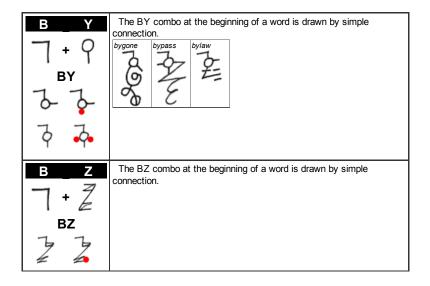
The the B is the First letter of a word a special form of the B is used when the "B hook" is drawn without a word line and the lower end of the B is extended as the word line.





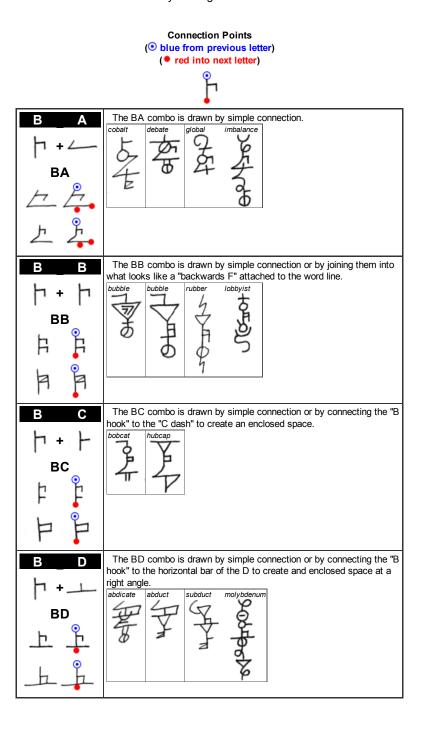


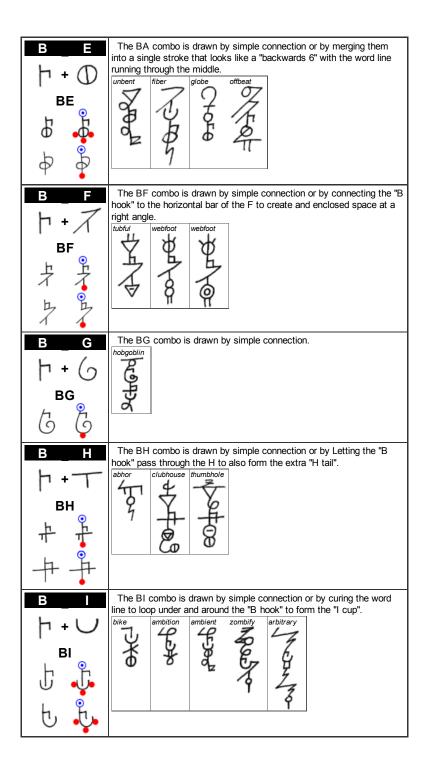


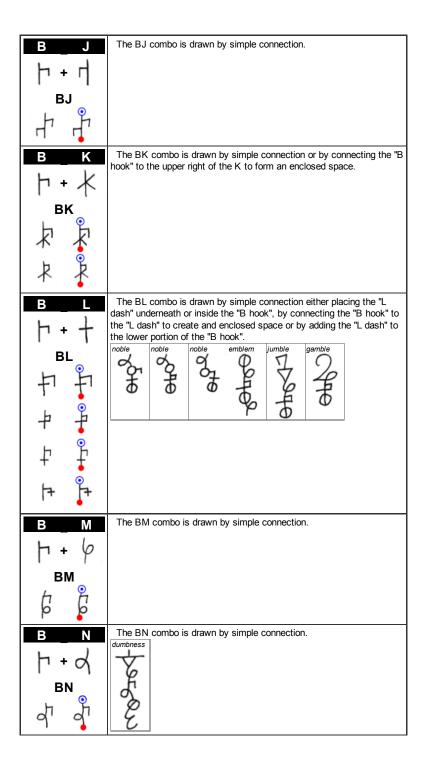


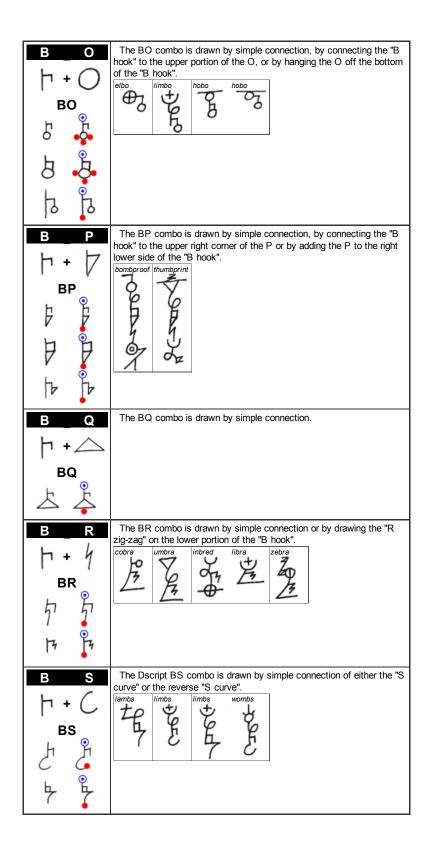
B

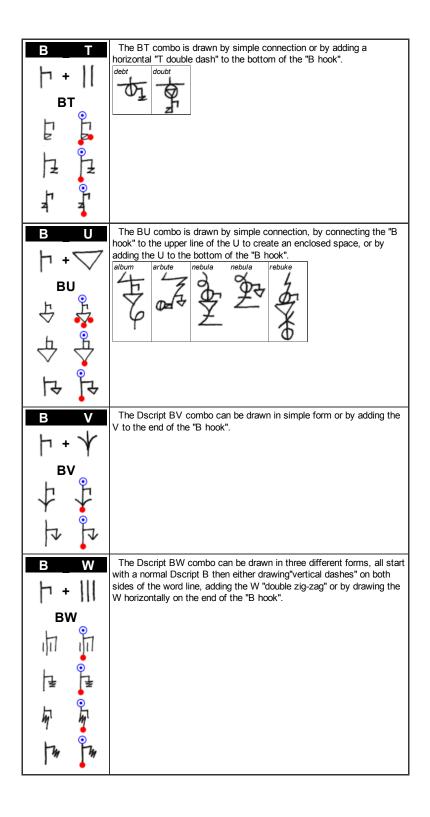
The Dscript B is a "hook" hanging off the right side of the word line. The following letters can be connected by adding the to the word line under the B or often by adding them to the bottom of the "B hook" itself.

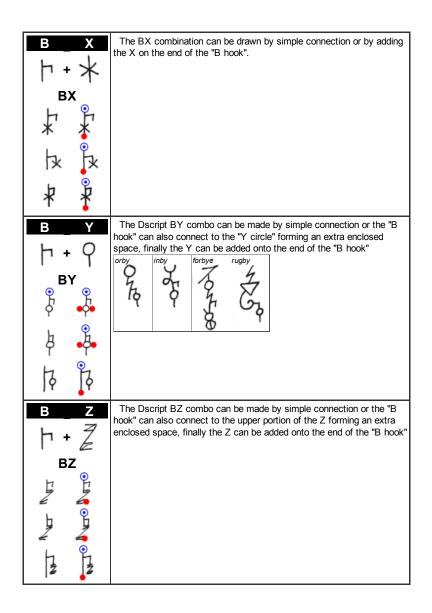






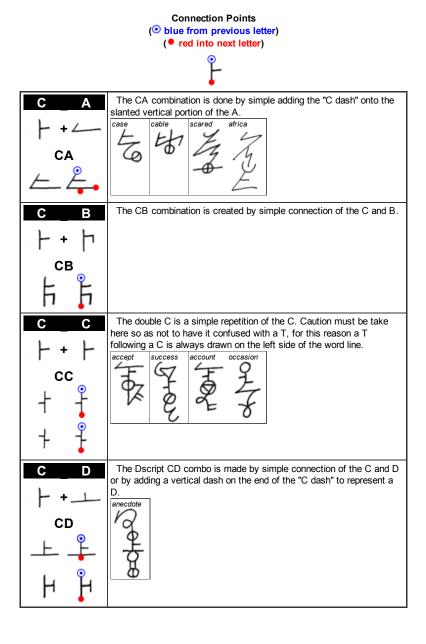


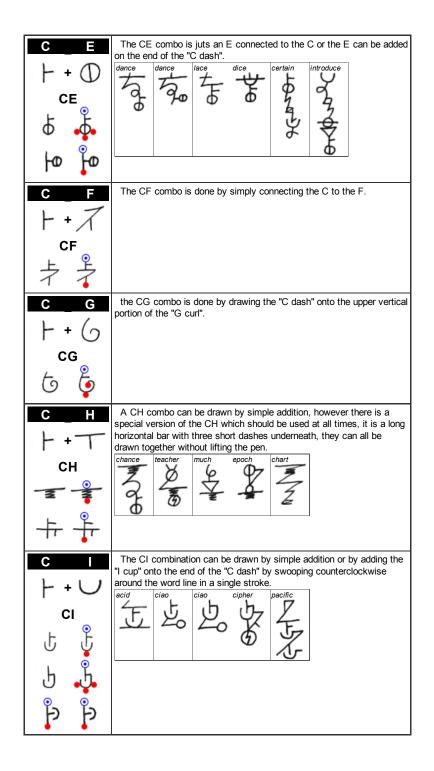


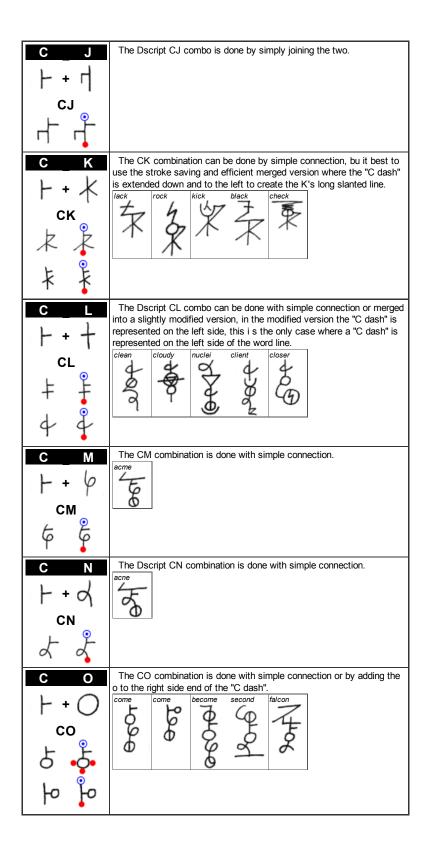


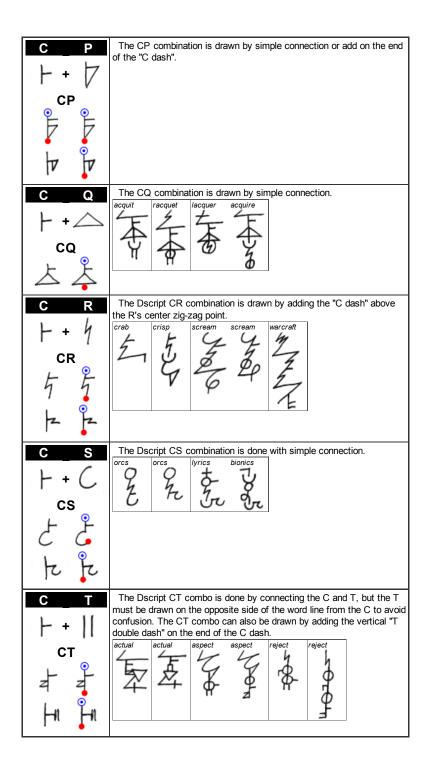
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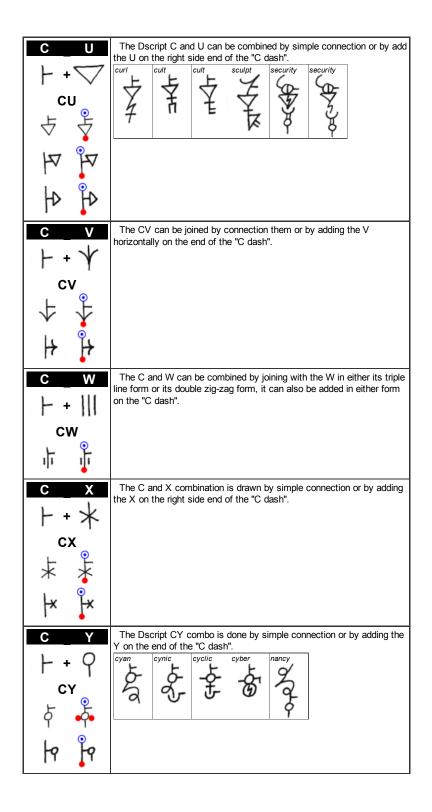
The Dscript "C" is a straight line following the script direction with a protruding short line to the right.

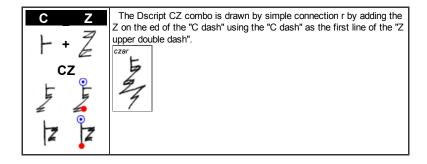








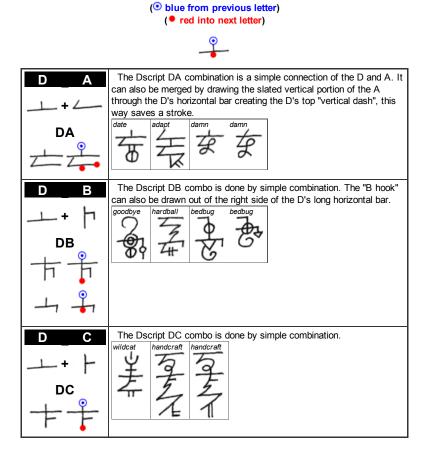


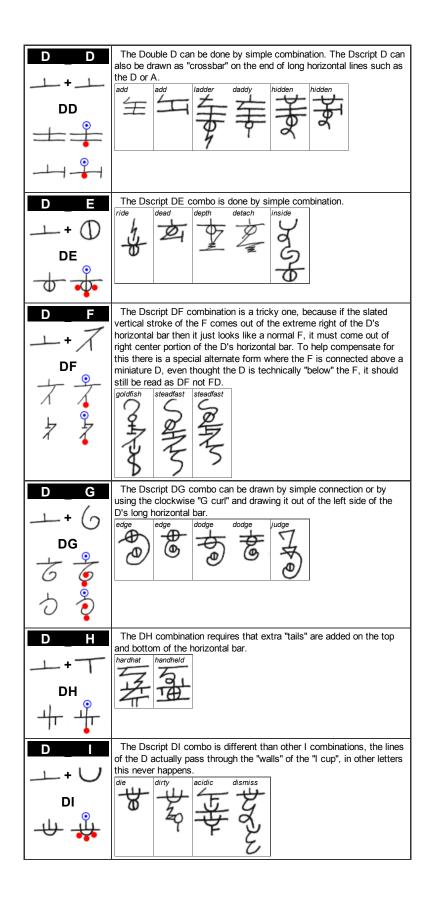


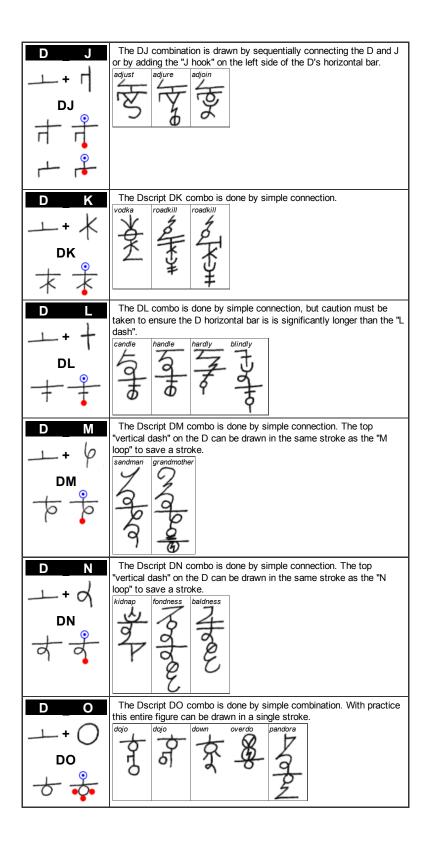
D^\perp

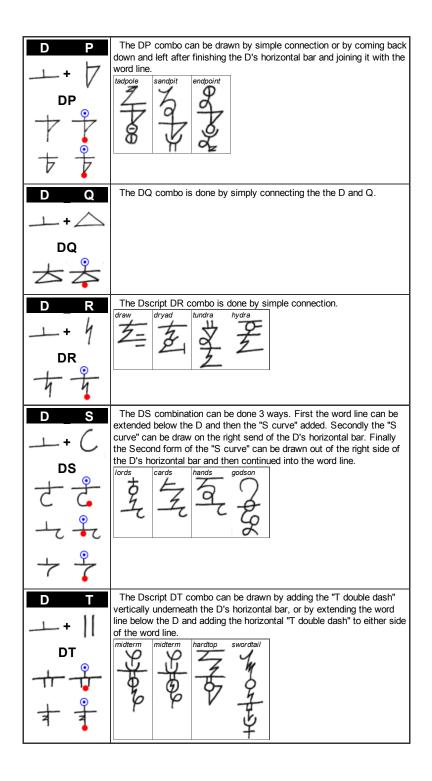
the Dscript "D" is a long line covering the full breadth of the writing area with a vertical dash extending up from the top and none on the bottom. when used at the end of a word the vertical dash preceding the "cross bar" is not necessary.

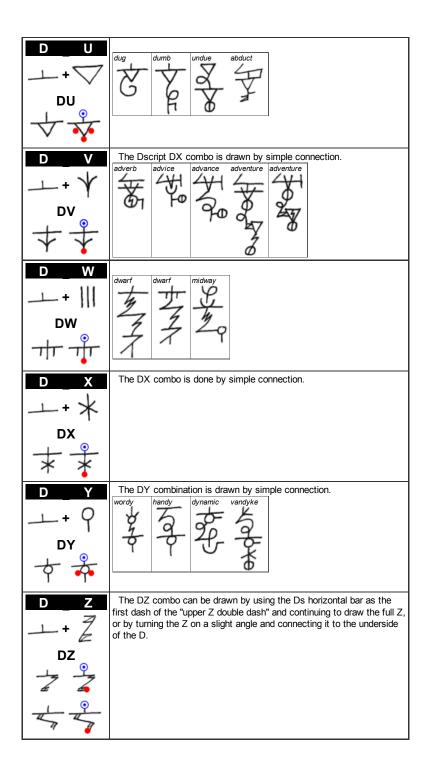
Connection Points







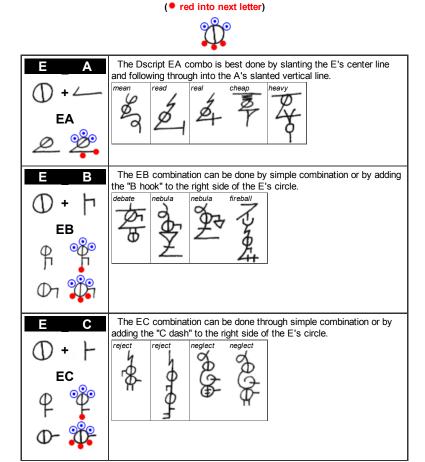


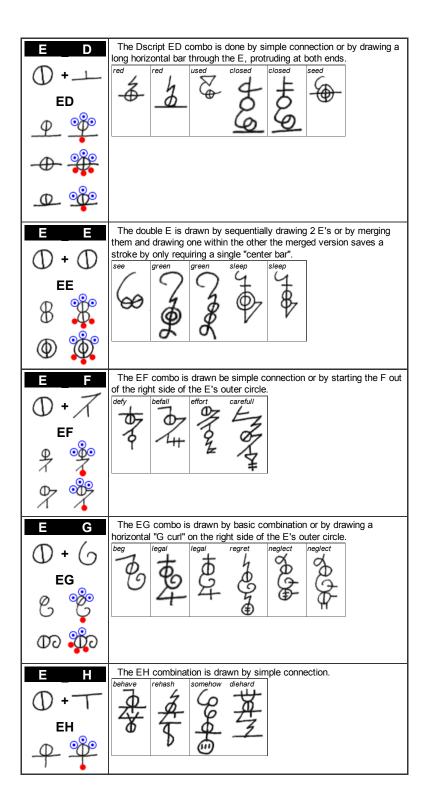


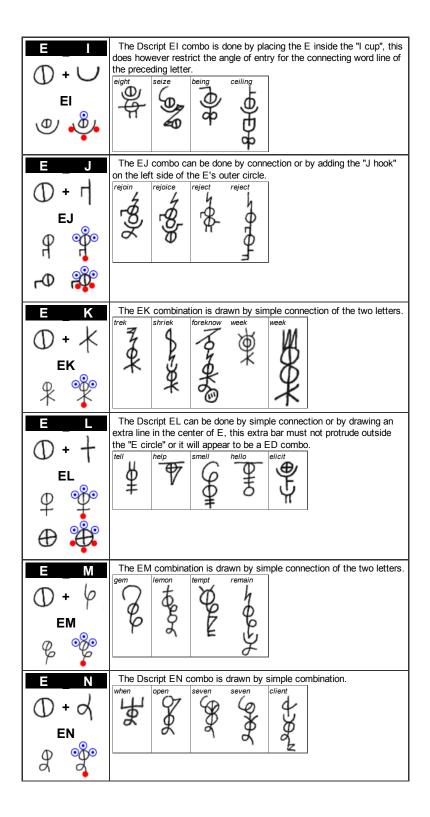


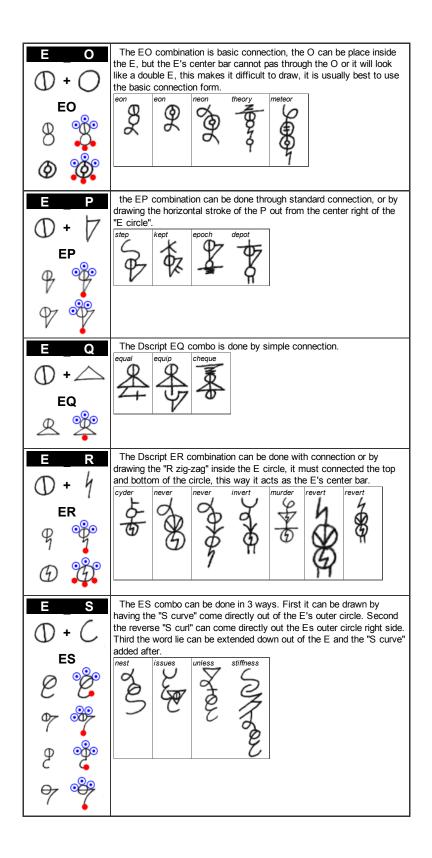
Connection Points
(• blue from previous letter)

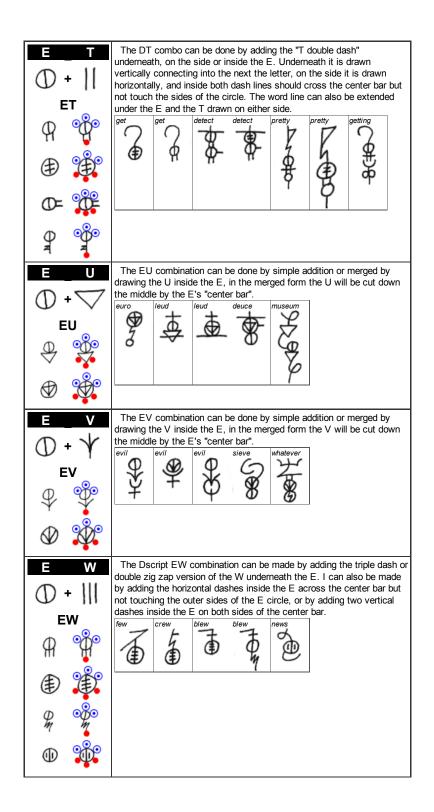
The Dscript "E" is a circle divided down the center by the line.

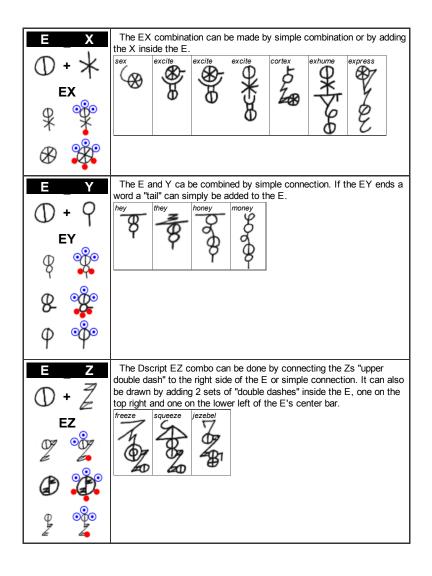










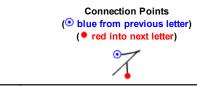


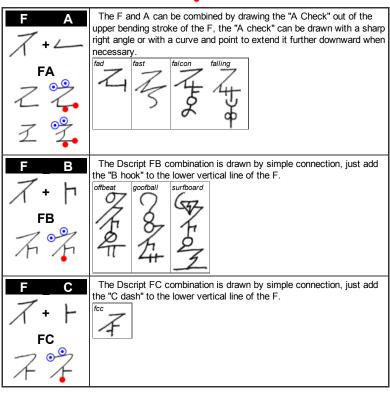


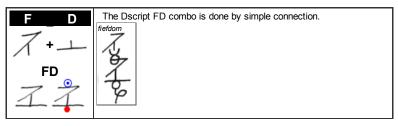
The Dscript "F" is a horizontal line bending down and left, with the word line enxtending down from the middle of the andgled line.

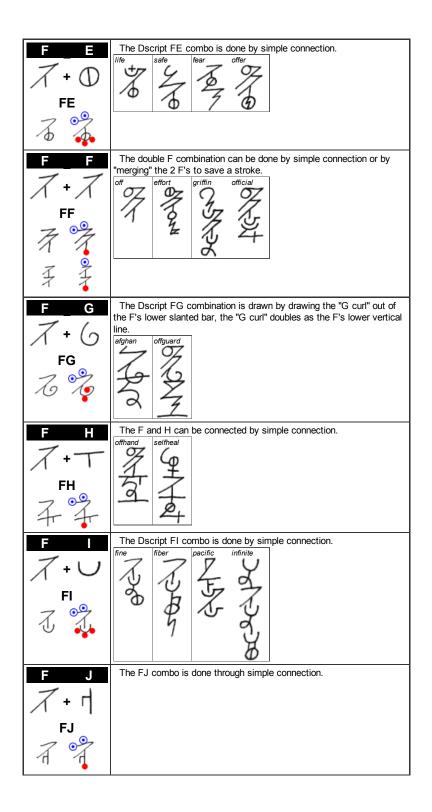
When the F is the last letter of a word an alternate form can be used where the bend is simply a curve to the left with another curve extending to the right.

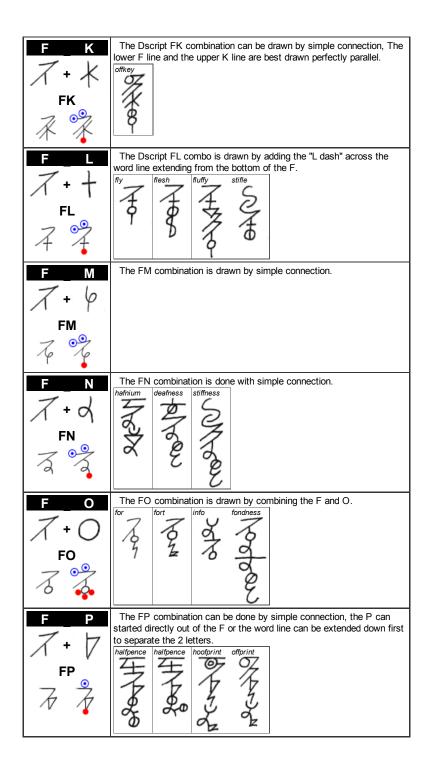


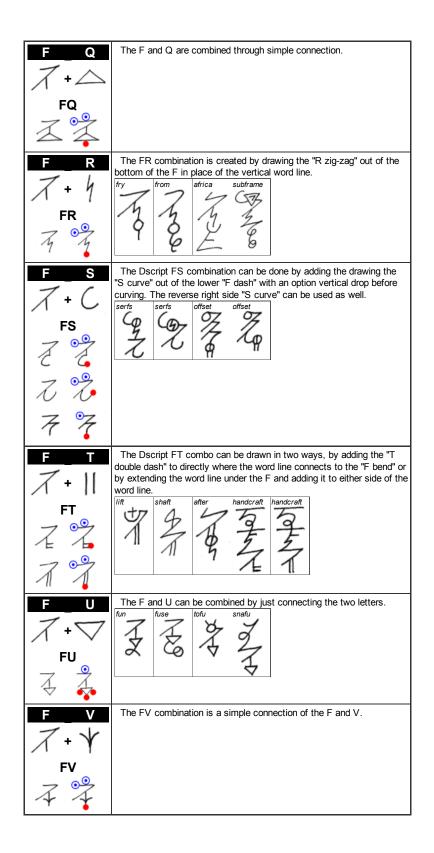


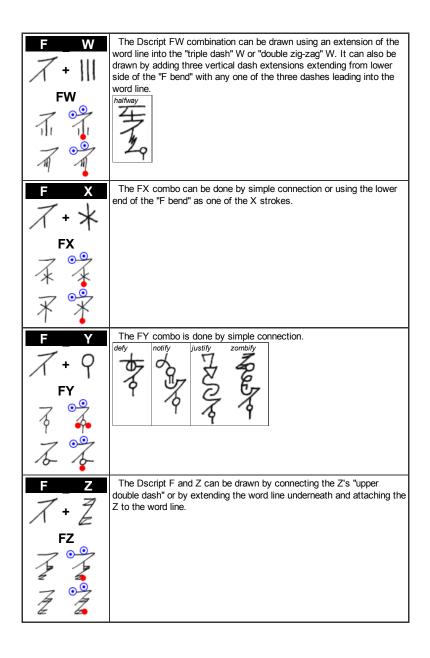






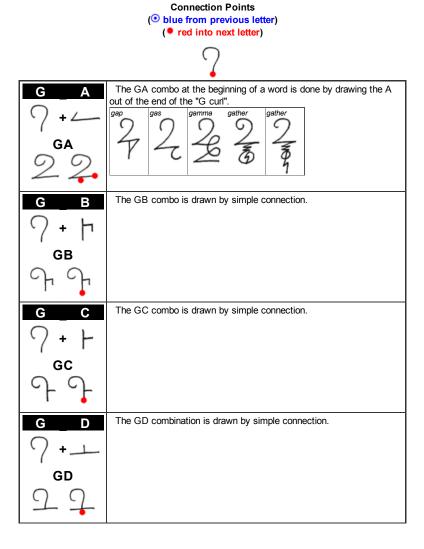


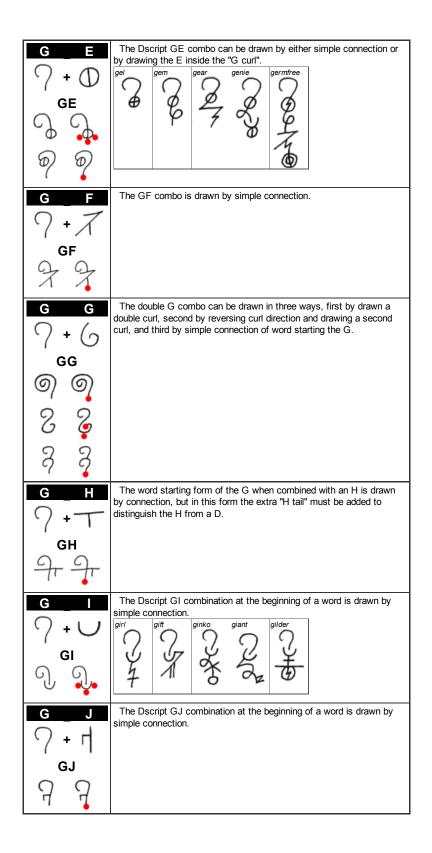


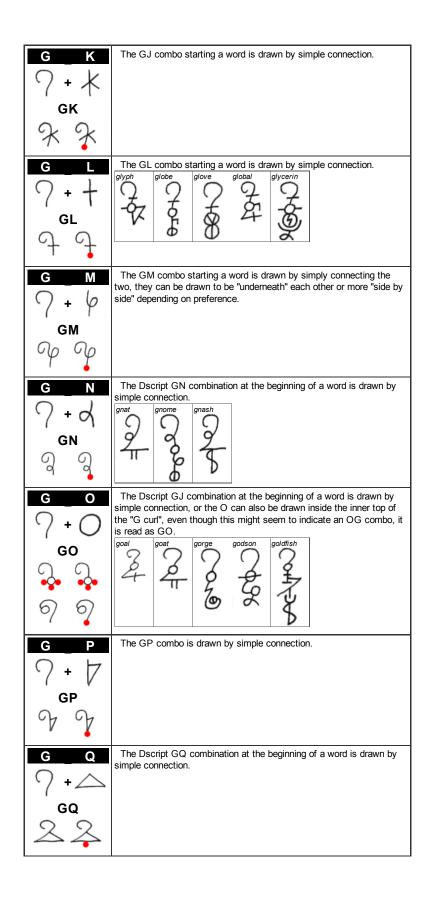


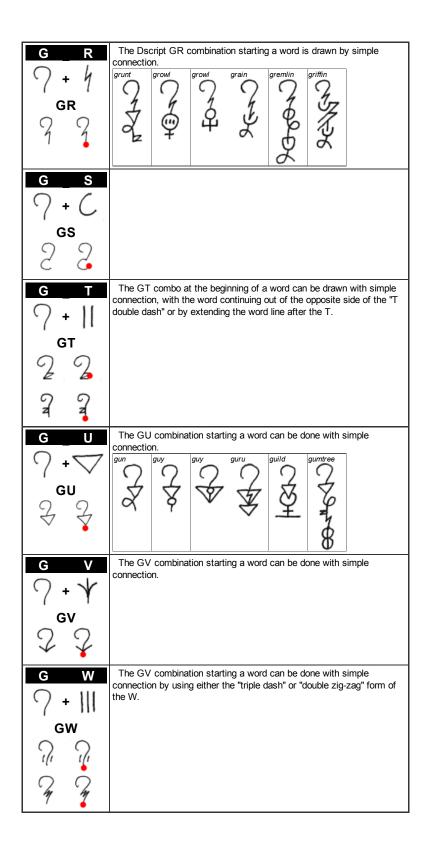


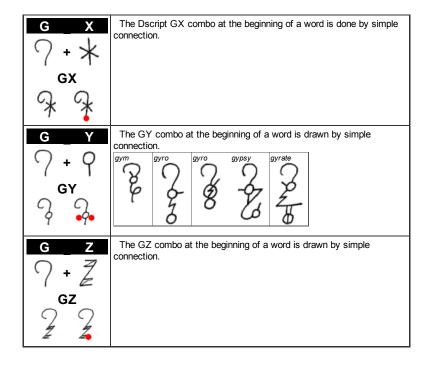
When the G is the first letter fo a word a special form can be used where the curl is drawn from inside to out and the word line continued out fo that.





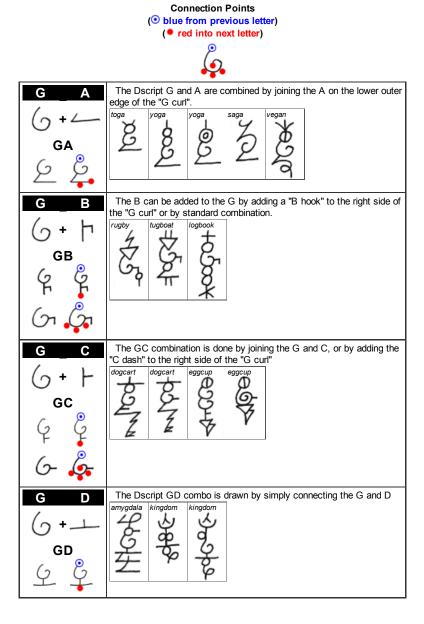


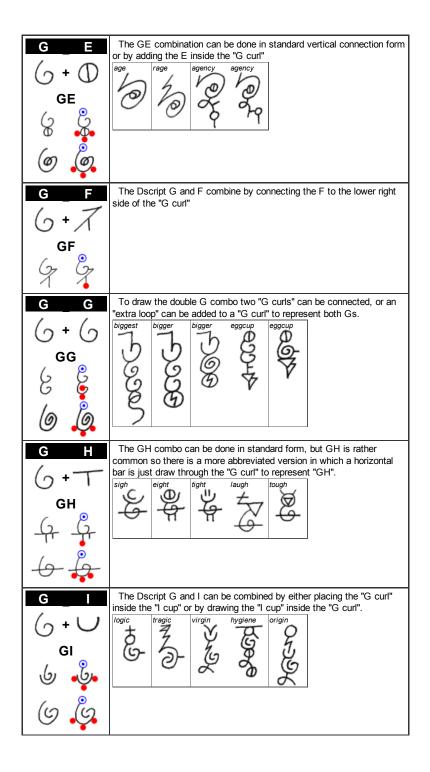


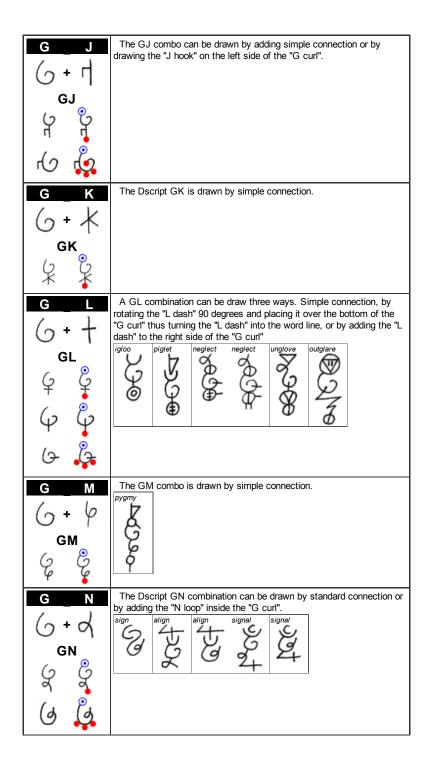


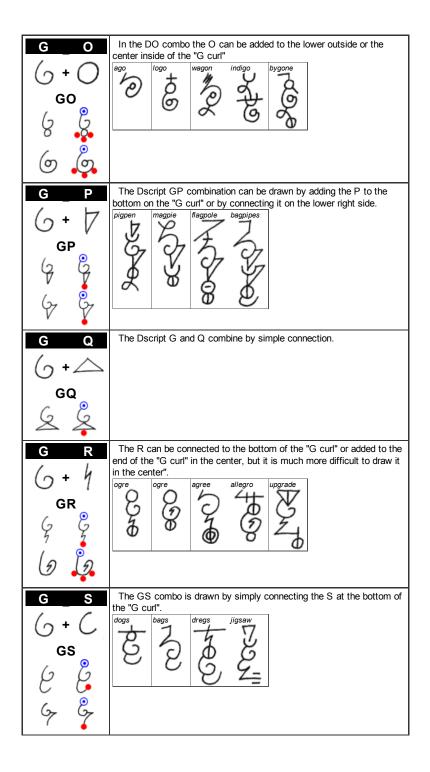


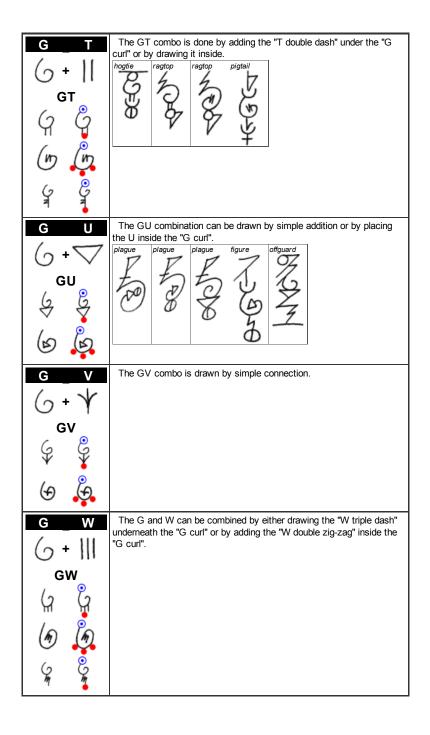
The Dscript G is a "curl" either clockwaise or counter-clockwise coming out of the word line. ollowing words can be connected to any portion of the outside of the curl or to the end of the curl on the inside.

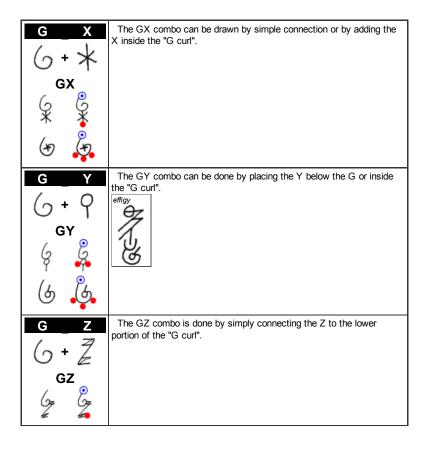












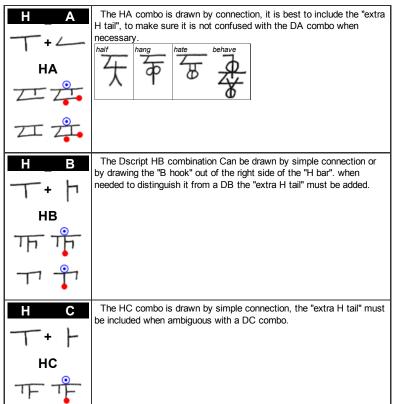


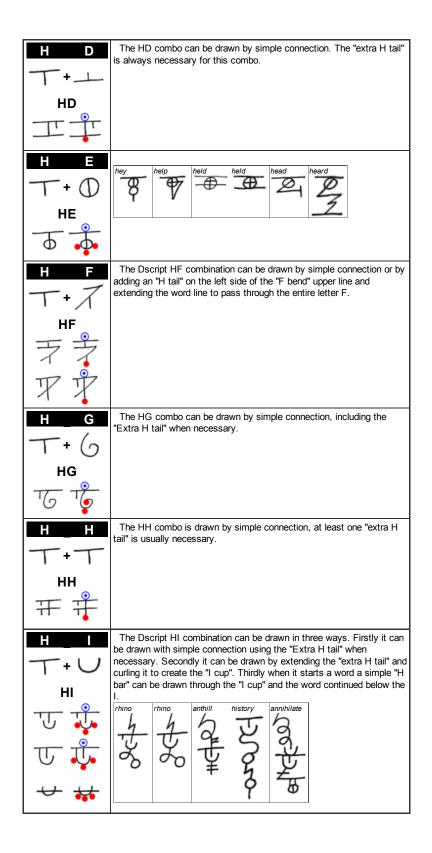
The Dscript H is an inverted Dscript D. It is a horizontal bar with a tail extending down form the middle with the word line continuing from it. The D and H can sometims be ambiguous so in these cases an extra "tail" must be added to the H, in other words in such cases the "tail" does not connect to the word line, it is separate.

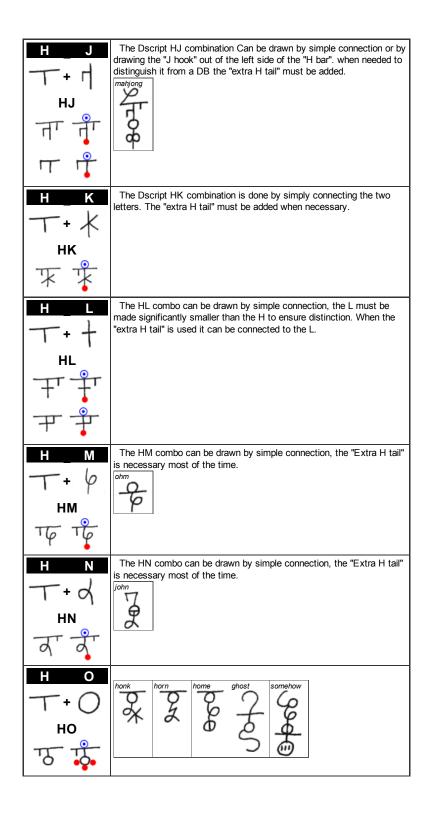
In the word "buhr" for example, if the extra the extra "H tail" is not added it actually reads "budr"

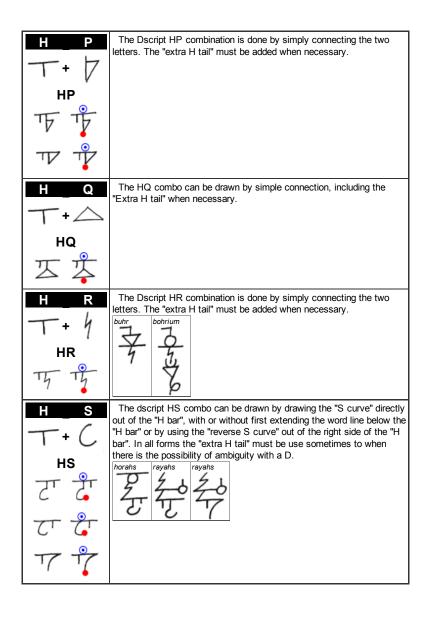


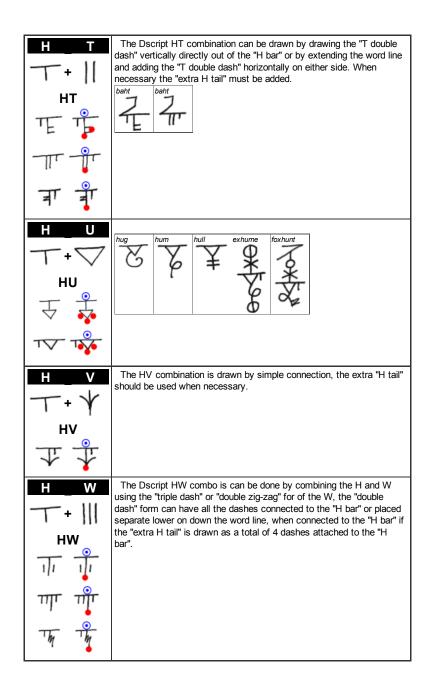


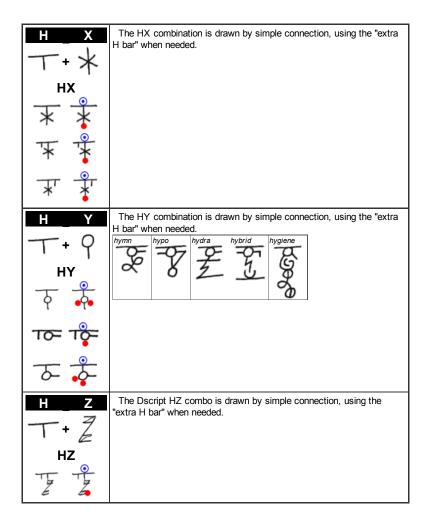










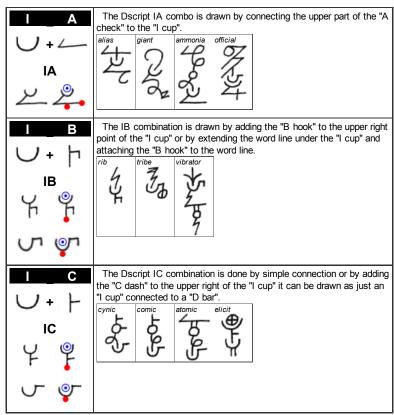


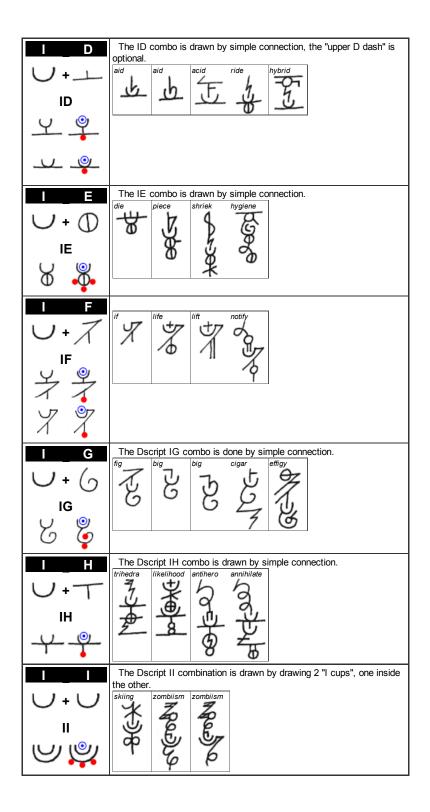


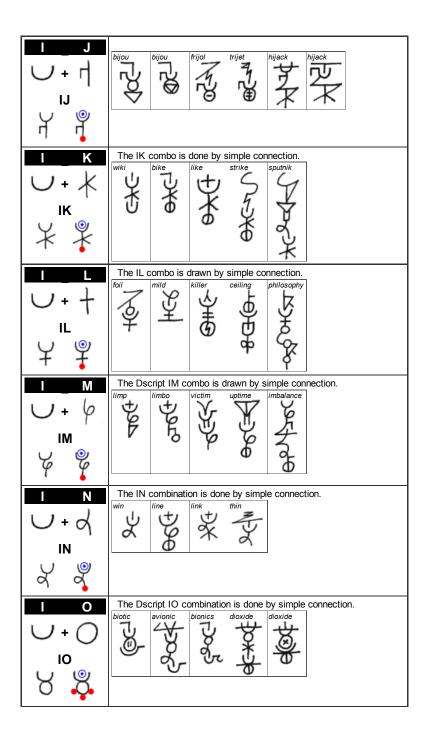
The Dscript "I" is unique in the fact that it is the only letter that does not have a complete connection to the preceding letter, it is a "cup" surrounding the end portion of the preceding letter. It can be made large to engulf a full Dscript letter such as "E". It can contain an extension line from the preceding letter or it can be rotated to engulf an angled endpoint of a letter such as the "S". In the generator it only rotates counterclockwise to fit the "S" ending, but it can also be rotated counter clockwise to fit a "ST" or the secondary form of "T"(backwards "S"). It should be noted that while the "cup" design makes it very distinct, which is import for vowels, the writer must take care to ensure the "cup" engulfs the preceding letter enough as to avoid confusions as to whether it is a word break or a continuation of the word.

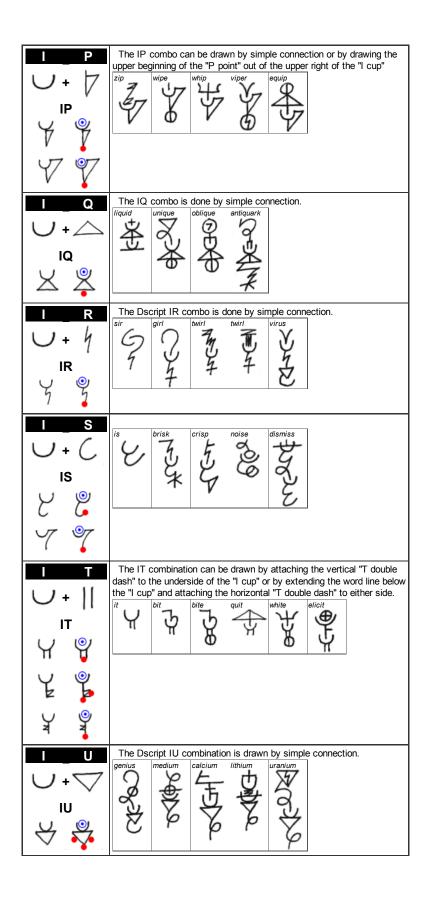
Connection Points (● blue from previous letter) (● red into next letter)

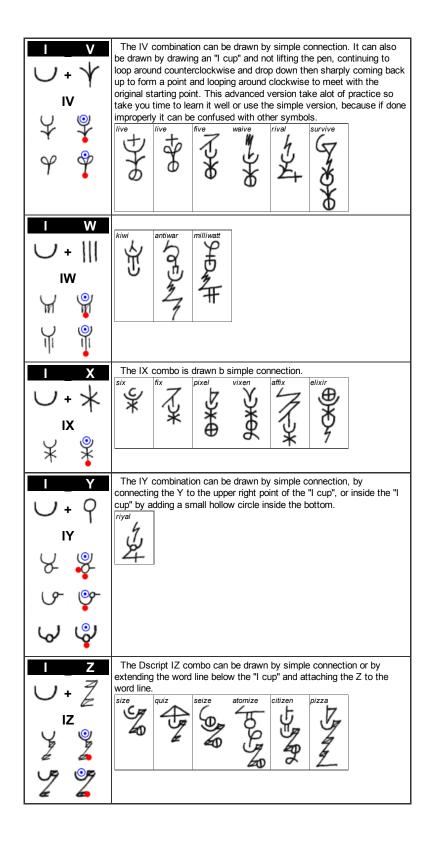






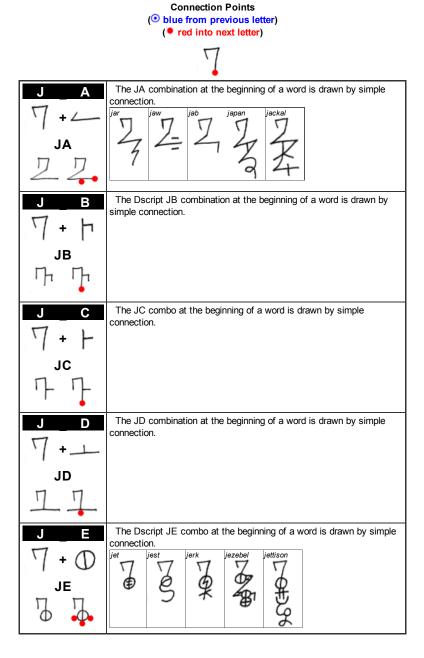


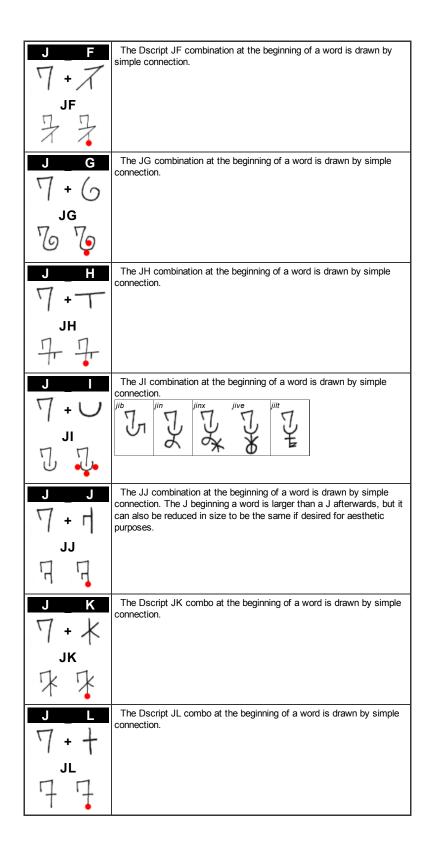


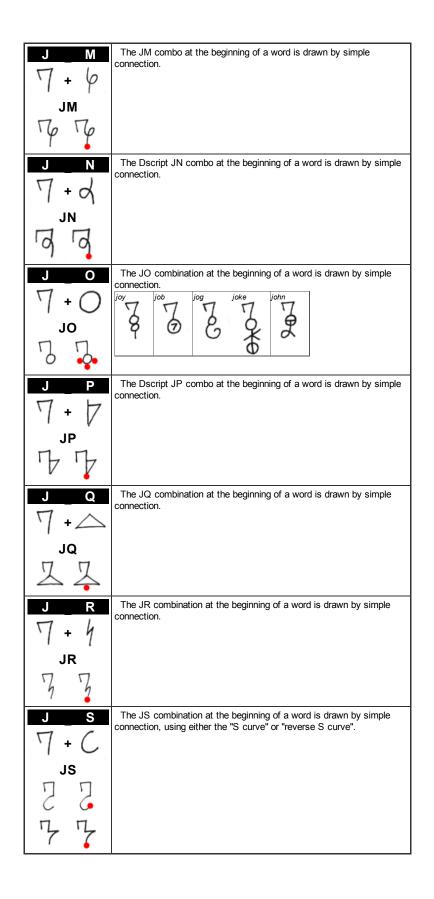


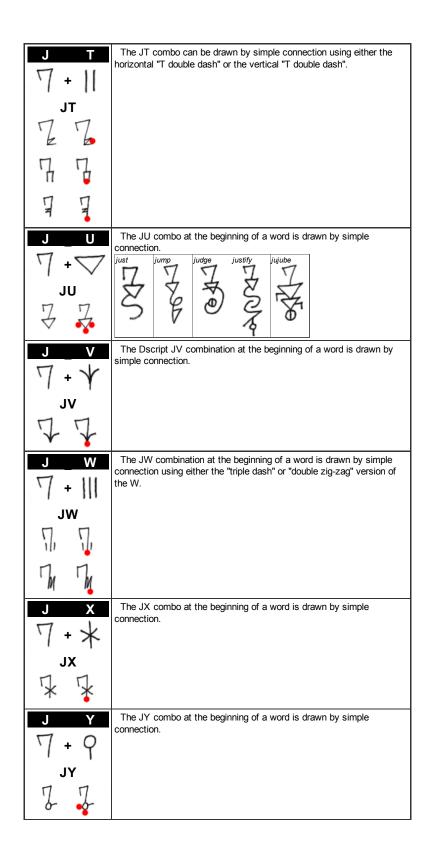
7

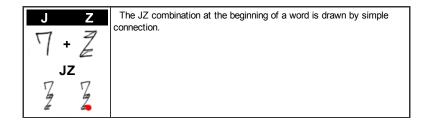
When the J is the first letter of a word an alternate form can be used where the "J hook" is drawn without a word line and then continued inot the word line from the bottome of the "J hook".





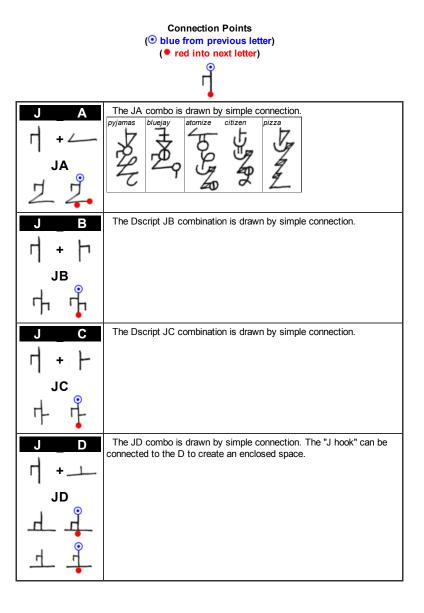


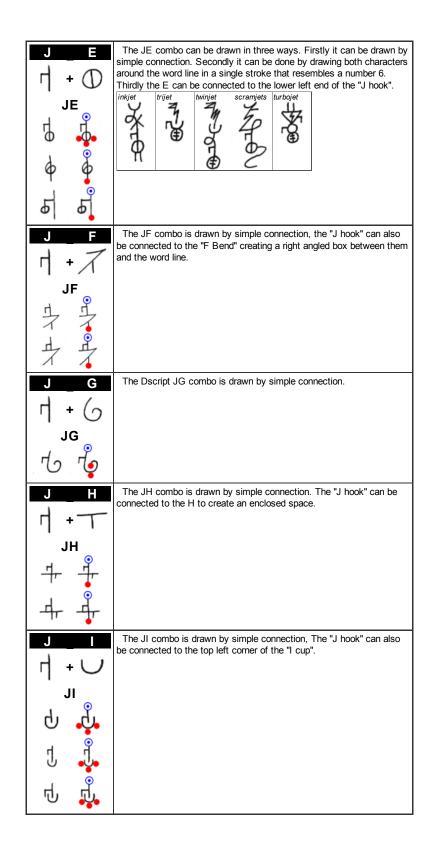


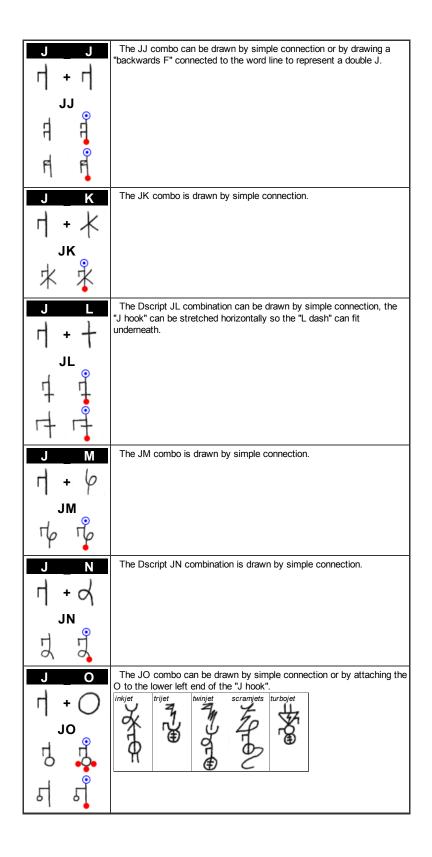


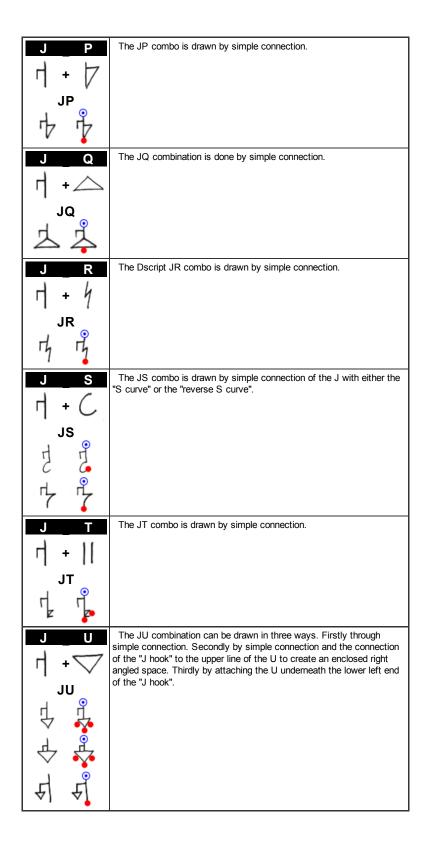
JH

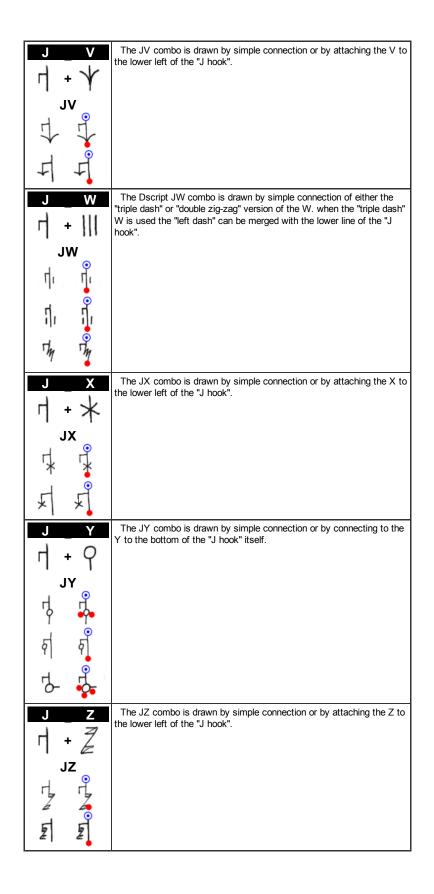
The Dscript "J" is a "hook" hanging off the left of the word line. following letters can be attached to the word line under the J or to the bottom of the "J hook" itself.





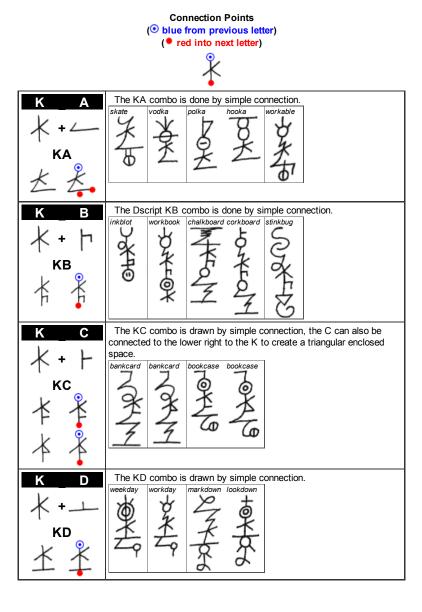


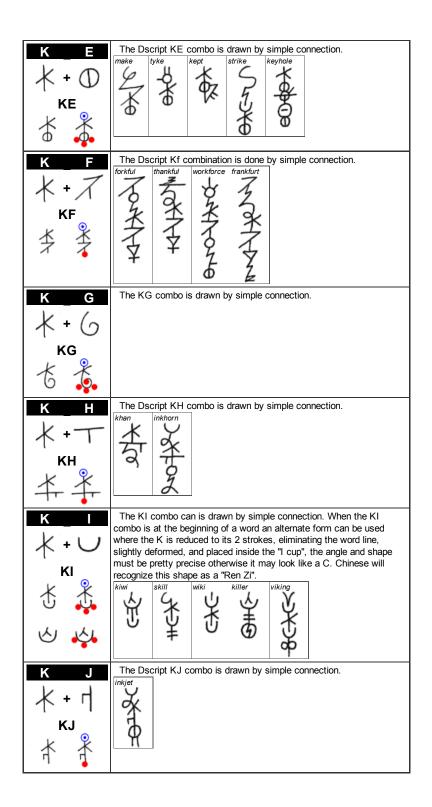


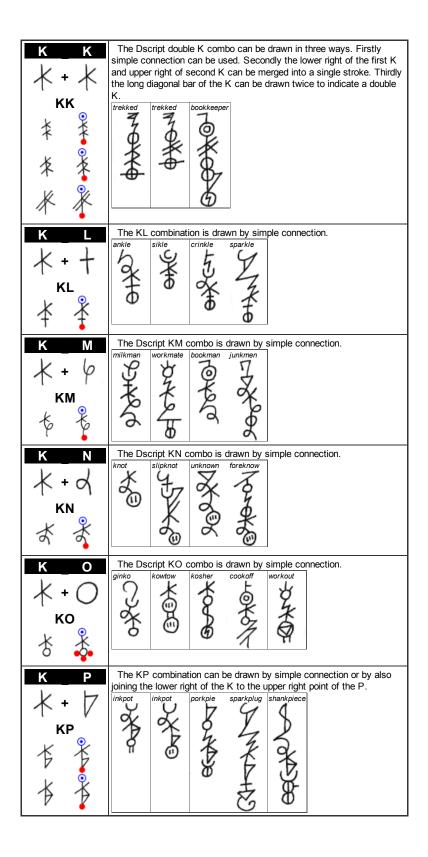


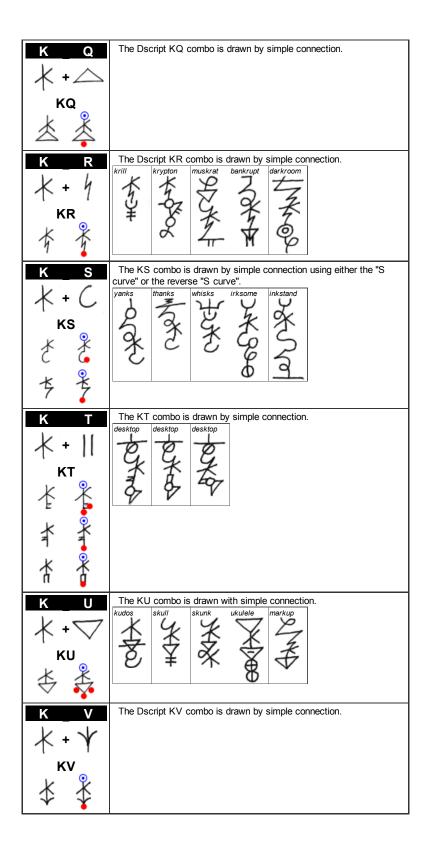


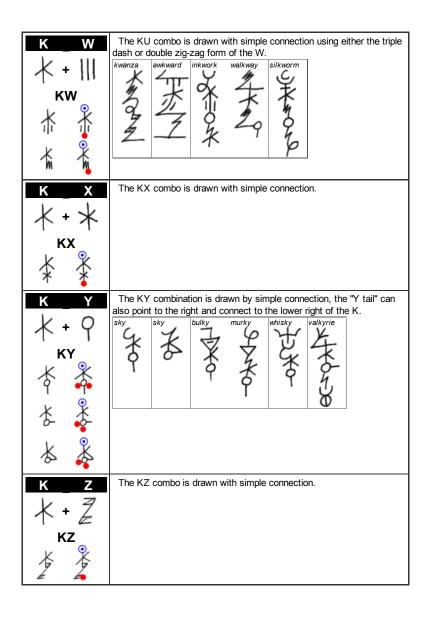
The Dscript "K" resembles its original form. It takes two strokes over top of the main word line, one passing directly through it and the next extending from the intersection point.





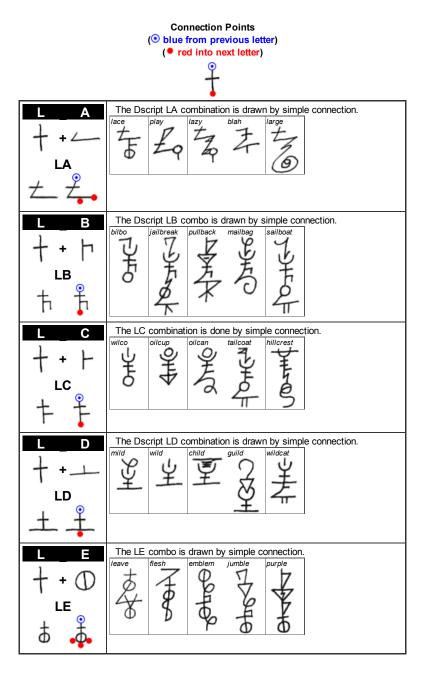


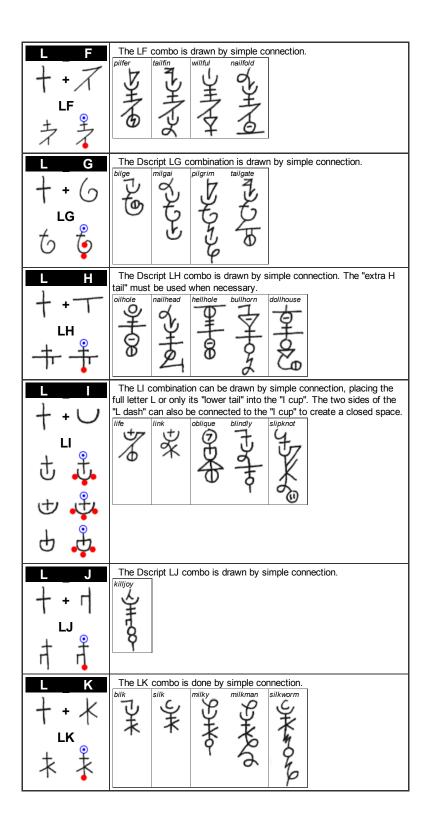


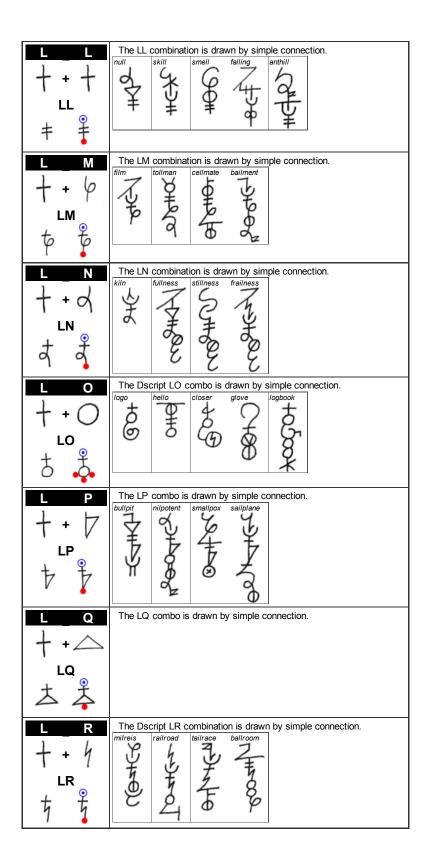


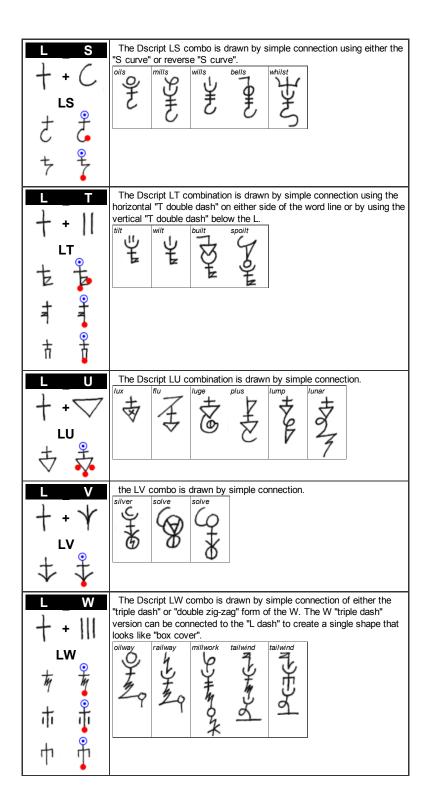
1

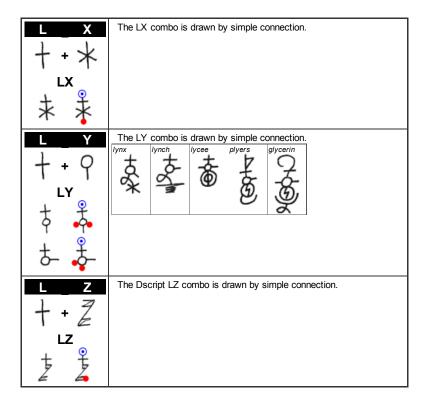
The Dscript "L" is a simple short line crossing the main word line, It must be drawn short enough as to not be confused with the "D" or "H".





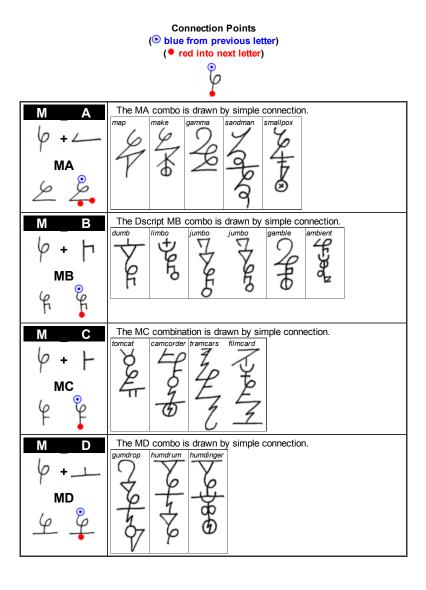


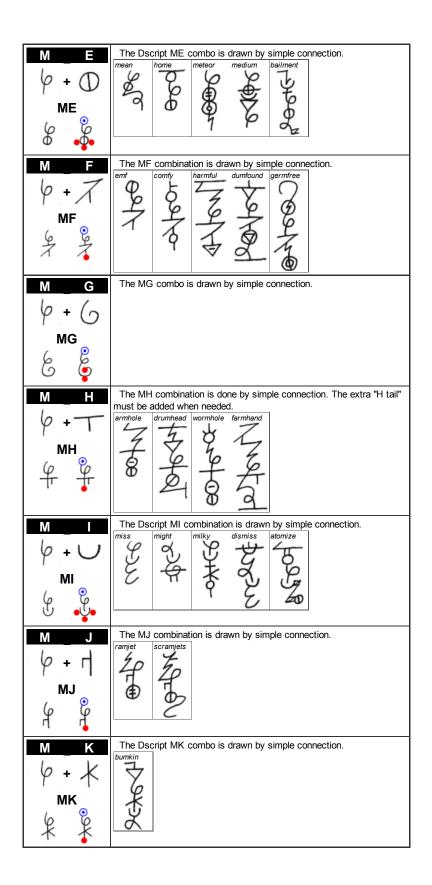


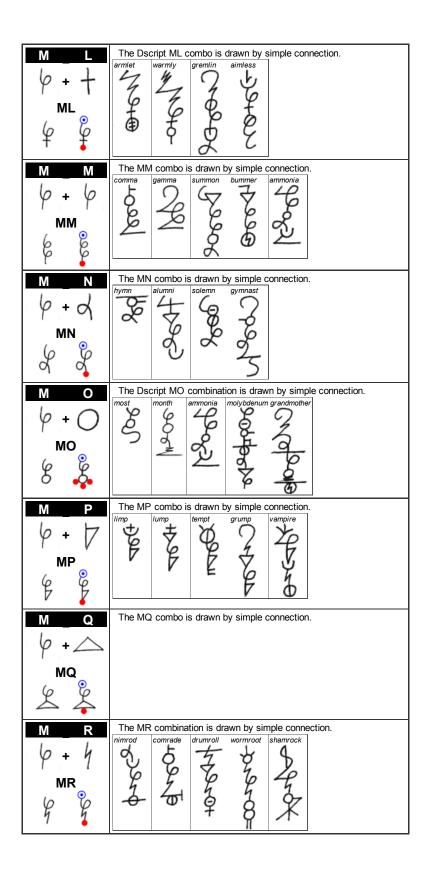


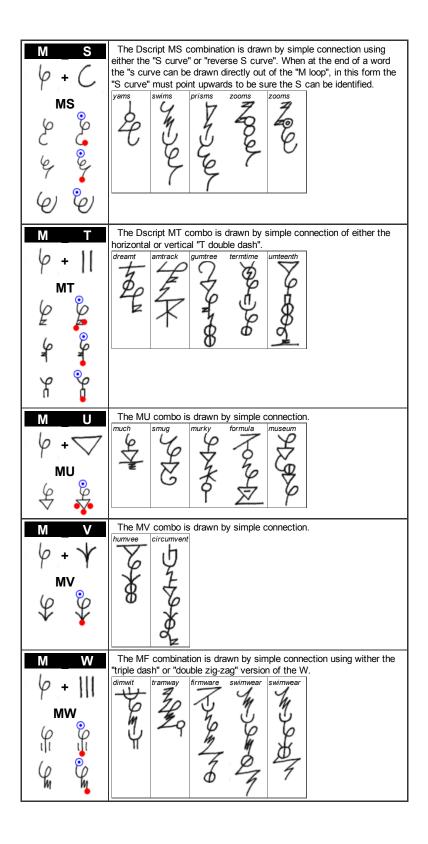
Μ^γ

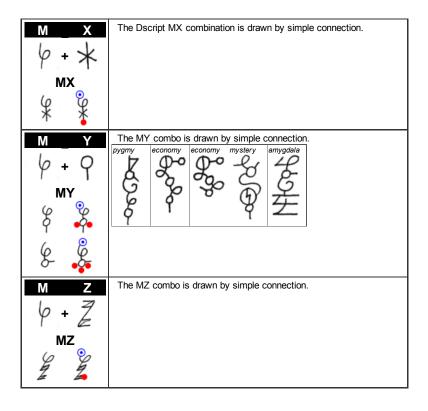
The Dscript "M" is a counter-clockwise loop in the word line. This letter while simple and easy to make must be taken care with when writing and, even more so, reading, I have found it takes some time for the brain to not confuse it with the "N".





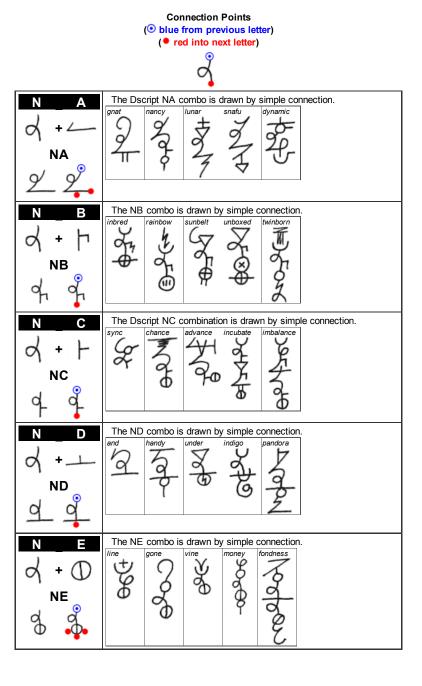


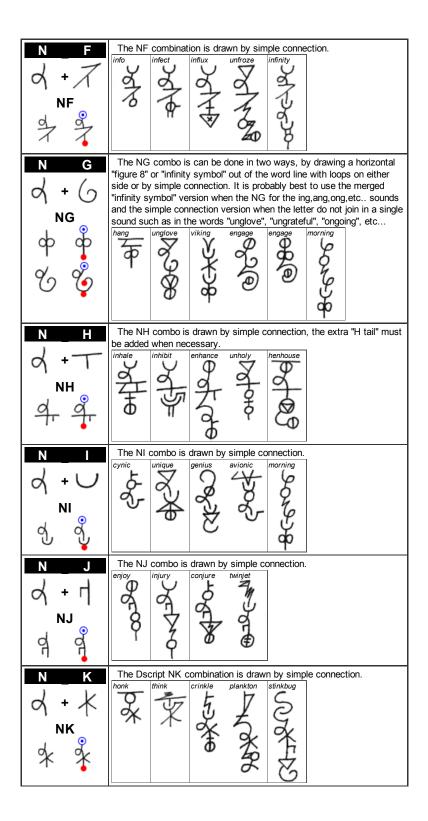


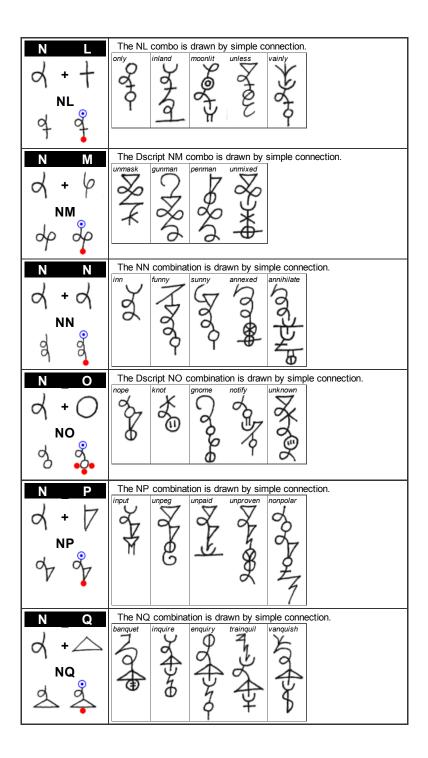


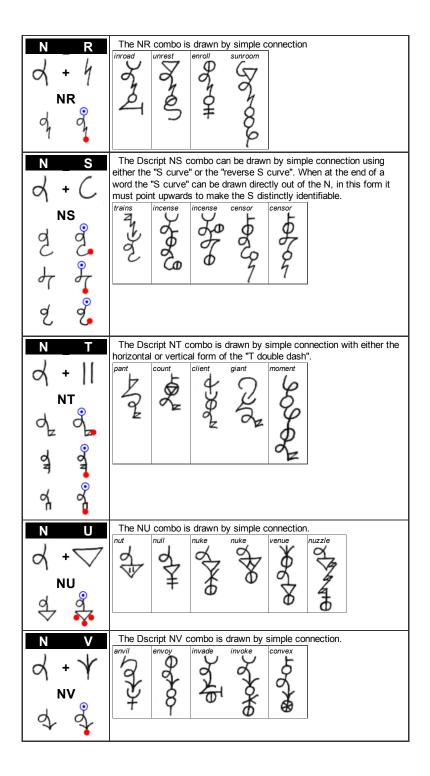
$N \triangleleft$

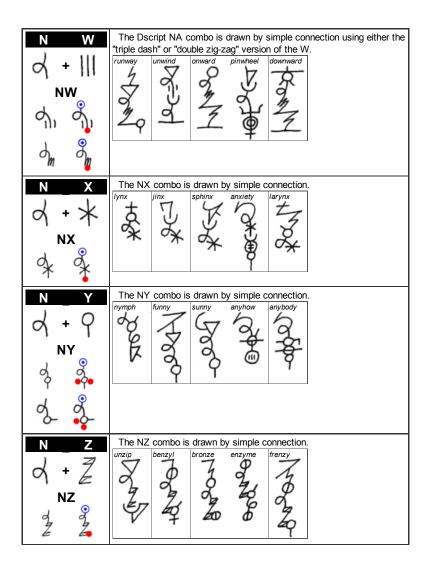
The Dscript "N" is reverse of the "M". It is a clockwise loop in the word line. Like the "M" it easily flows in and out of other letters, but care must be taken not to confuse it with the "M".







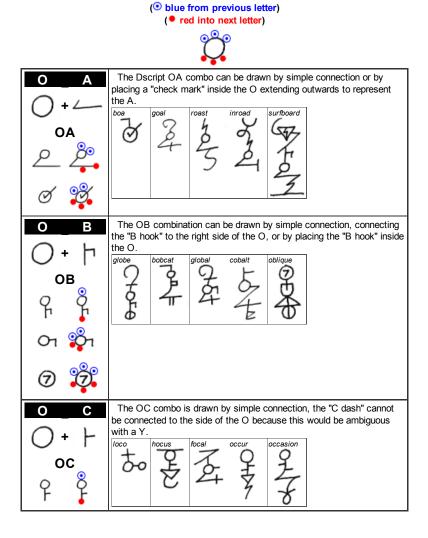


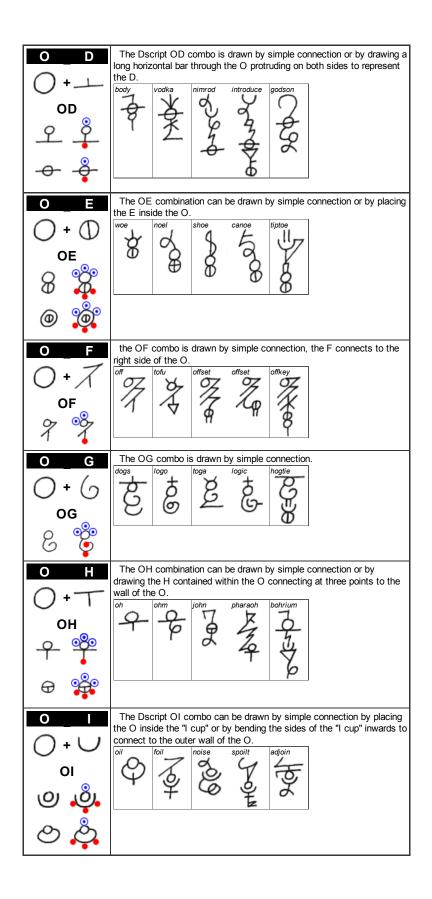


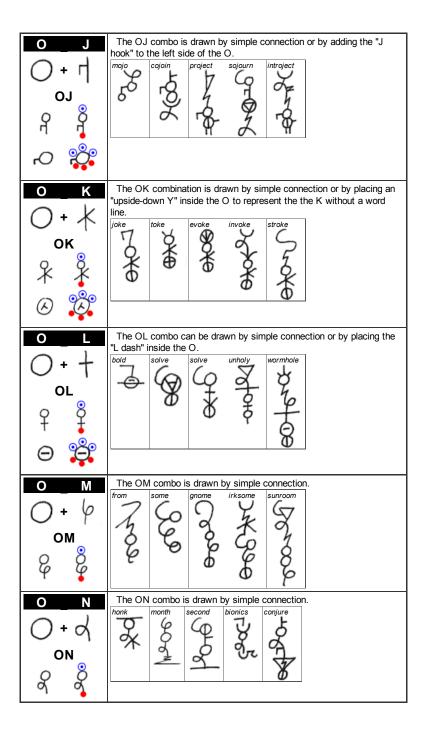


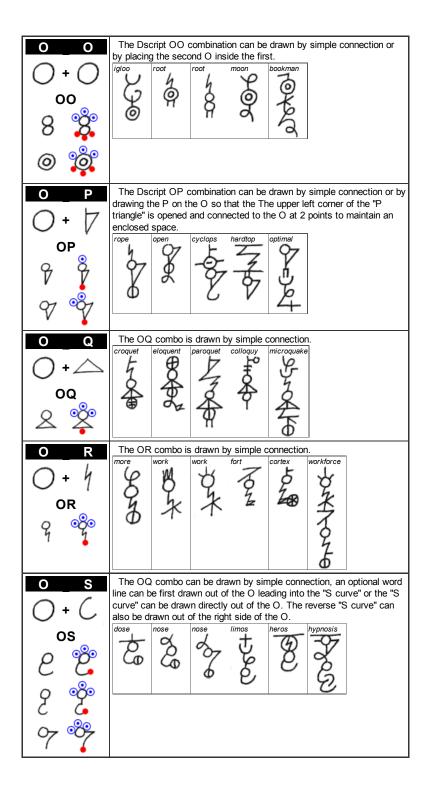
The Dscript "O" is a simple circle much like the original form, the connections are made from the outer limits of the circle. Following letters can sometimes be drawn inside the O itself.

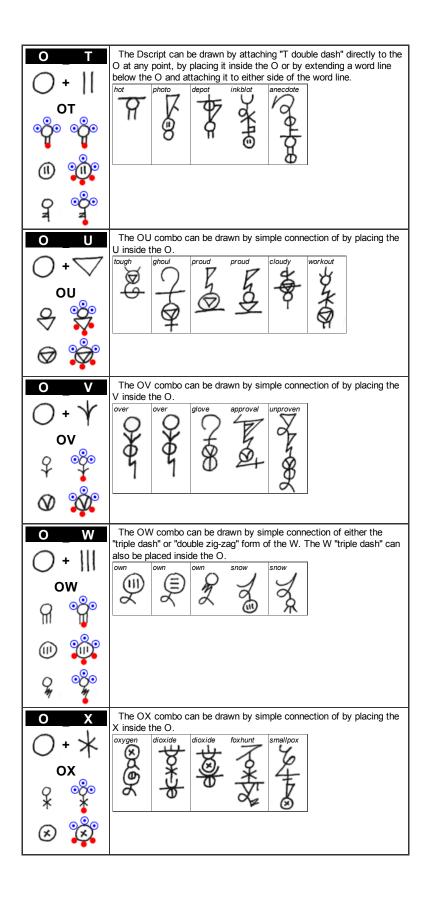
Connection Points

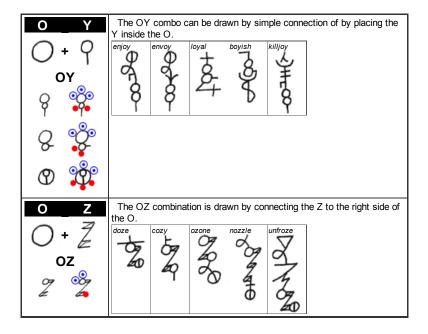






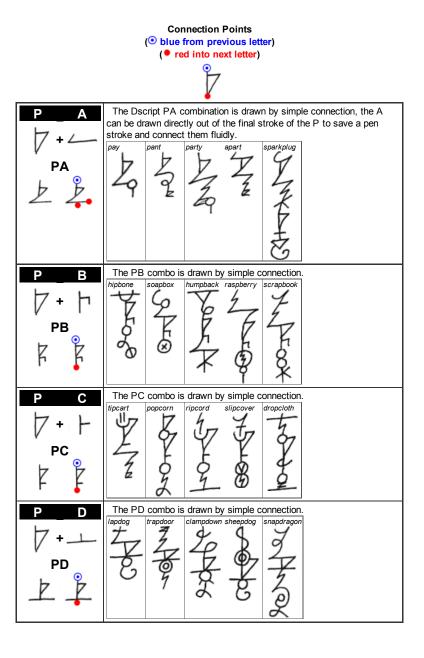


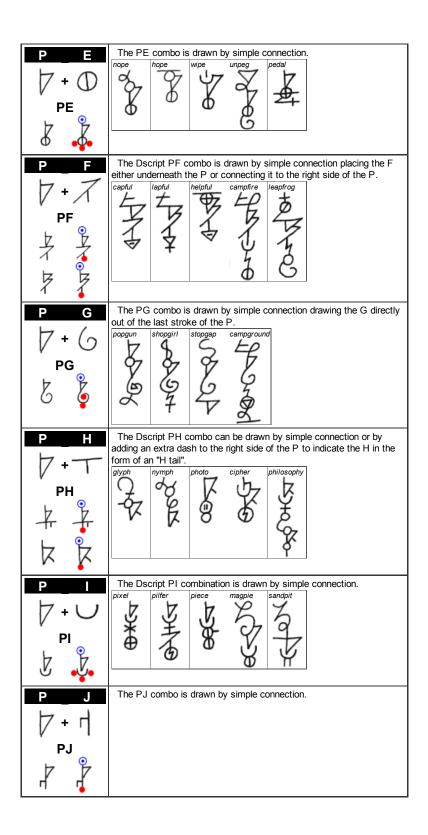


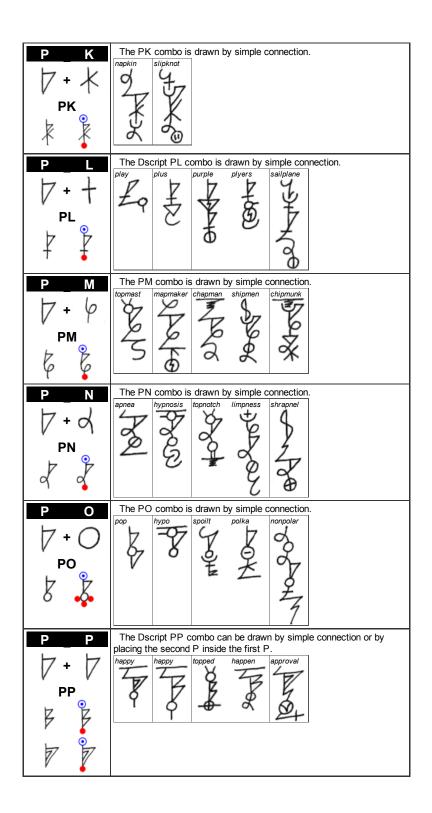


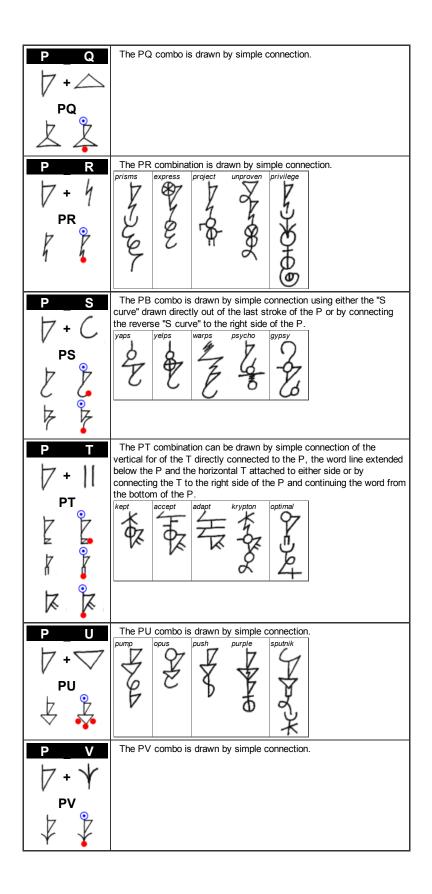
P

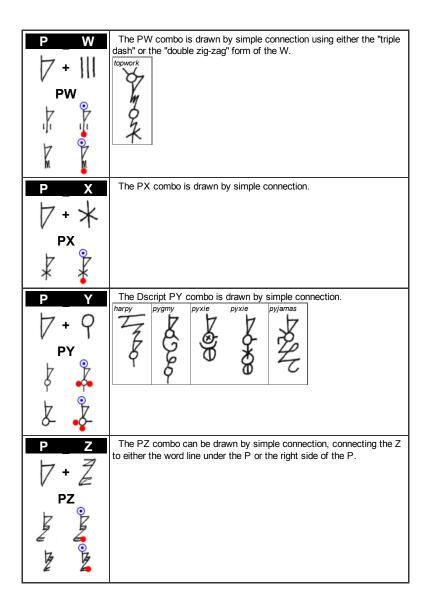
The Dscript "P" is a triangle hanging off the right of the main word line. The P triangle must by clearly on the right side of the word line or it may become hard to distinguish from the U.







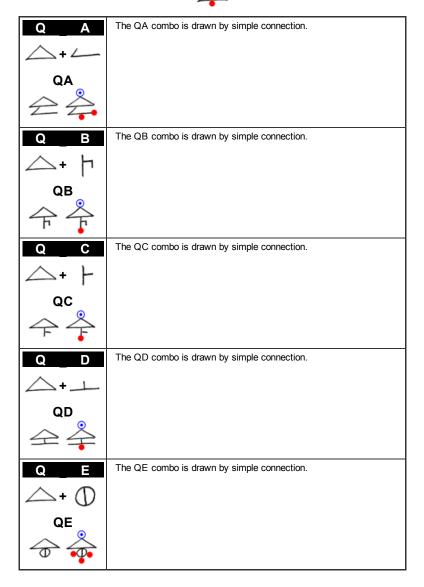




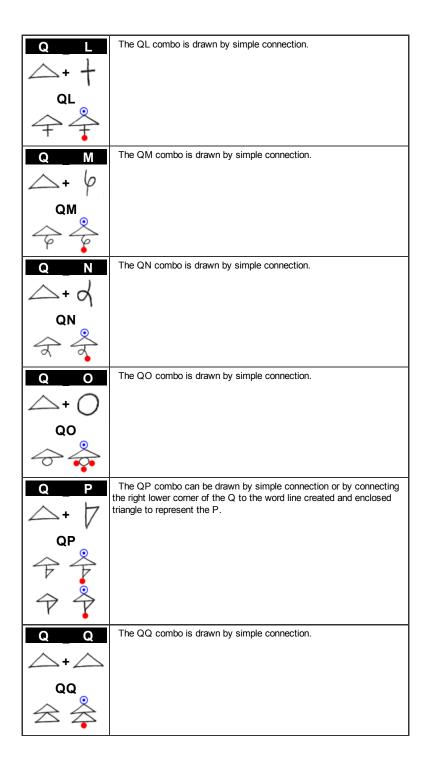


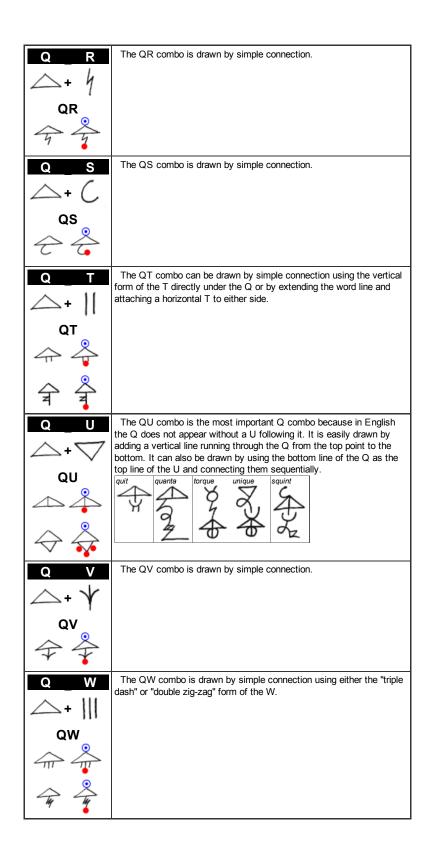
The Dscript "Q" is a upward pointing triangle. It is best drawn by first stroking the "down and to the left" stoke and bending into the horizontal stroke, then starting from the top and connecting the top to the bottom right portion.

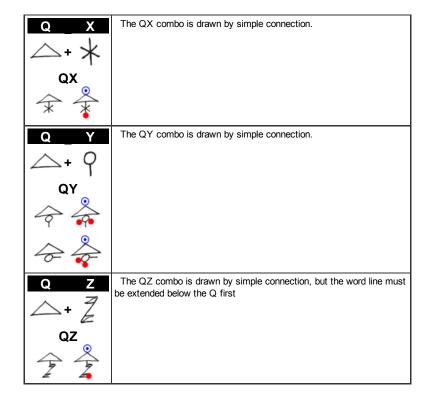




Q F	The QB combo is drawn by simple connection, but the word line must be extended below the Q first.
~+ /	
QF	
ファ	
Q G	The QG combo is drawn by simple connection.
Z + 6	
QG	
6	
Q H	The QH combo can be drawn by simple connection or by adding an extra "H tail" on the underside of the Q and extending the word line
A+T	below the Q.
QH	
♀ ♣	
Q I	The QI combo is drawn by simple connection, but the word line must be extended below the Q first.
△+ U	
QI Tu A	
Q J	The QJ combo is drawn by simple connection.
△+ ┦	
۵٦	
分分	
Q K	The QK combo is drawn by simple connection.
 → + 	
QK	
宋宋	

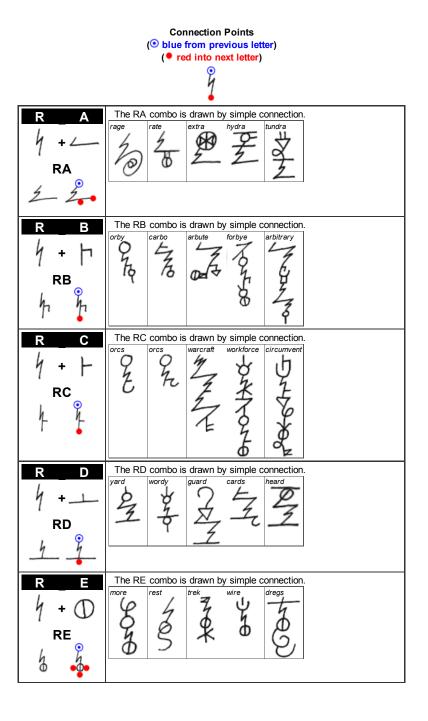


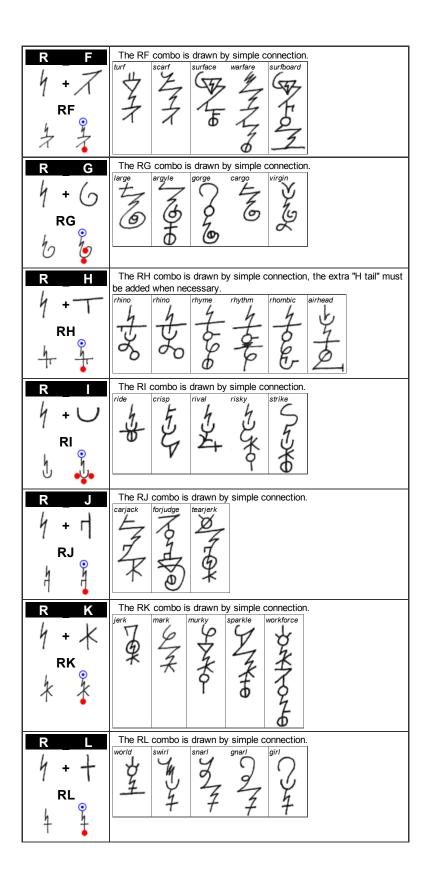


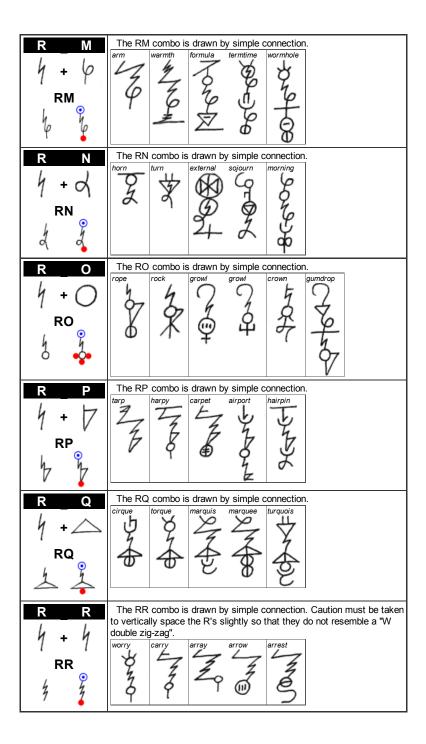


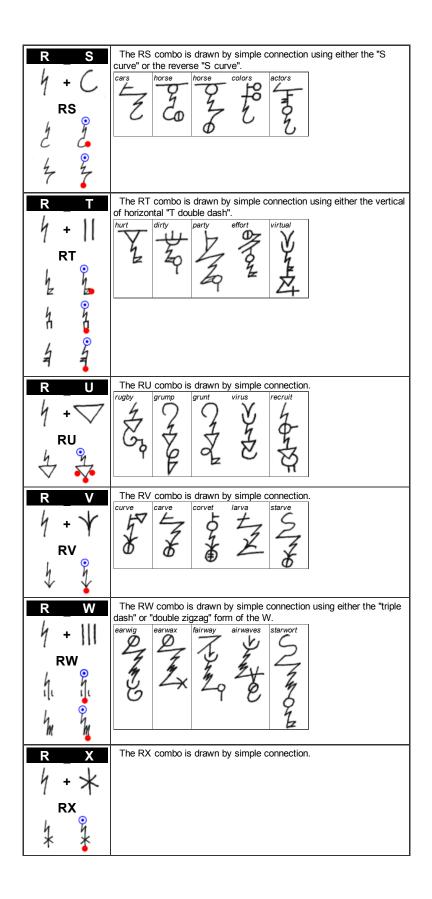
R

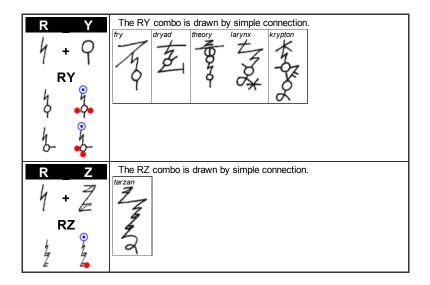
The Dscript "R" resembles a lightning bolt that zig-zags. It can flow easily into other characters. The most important thing to remember is to avoid letting it touch the edges of the writing area so as to avoid confusion with the "A", try to keep it centered in the writing area and compact.











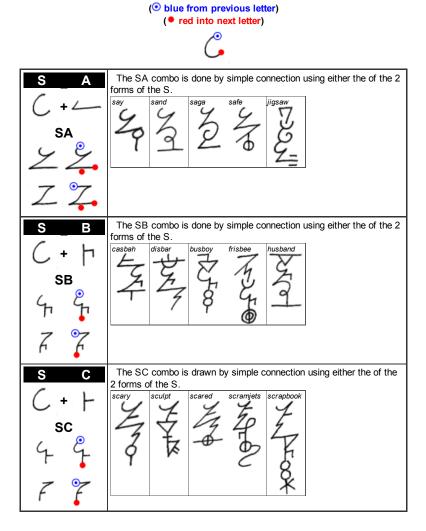
SC

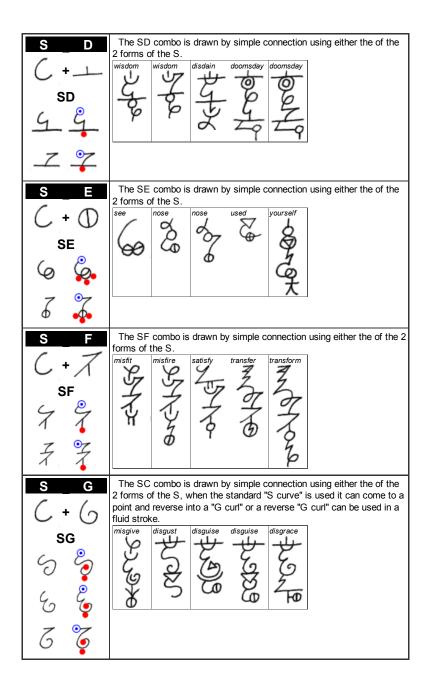
The Dscript "S" is a "curl" to the left. It can alternatly be drawn to first go horizontally to the left outer limits of the writting area and then curl back to the center word line, this form is called the reverse "S curve".

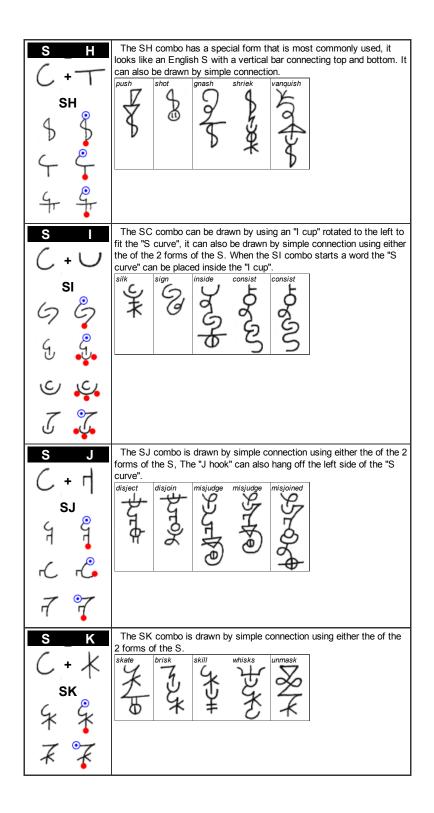
Connection Points

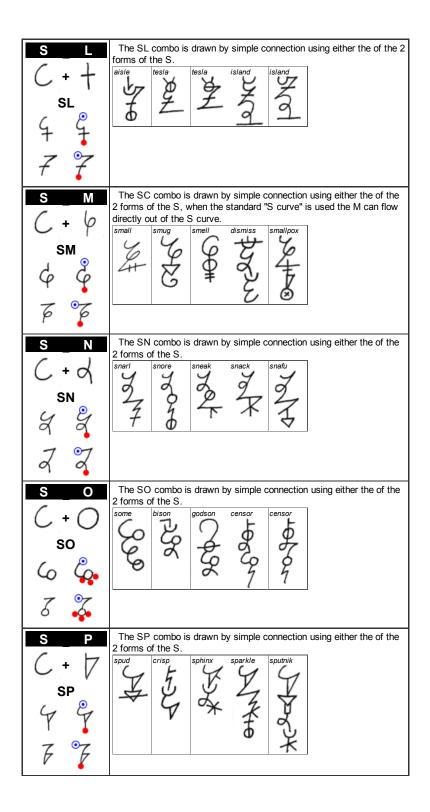
Reverse "S curve"

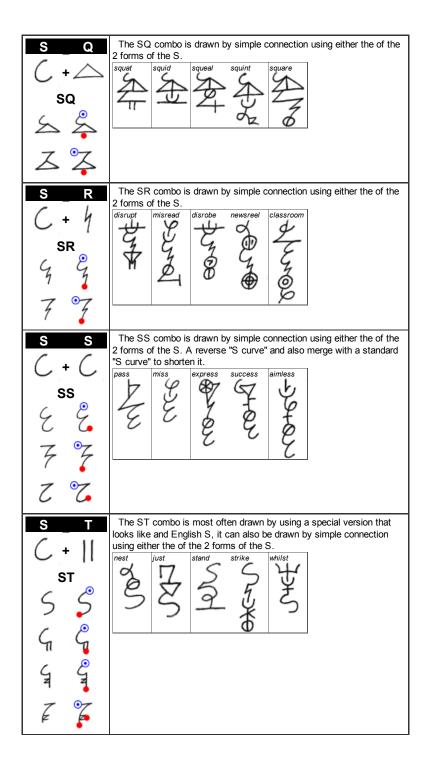


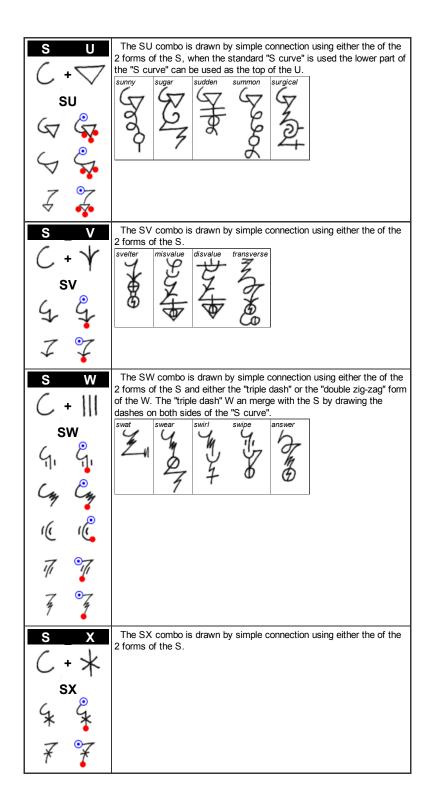


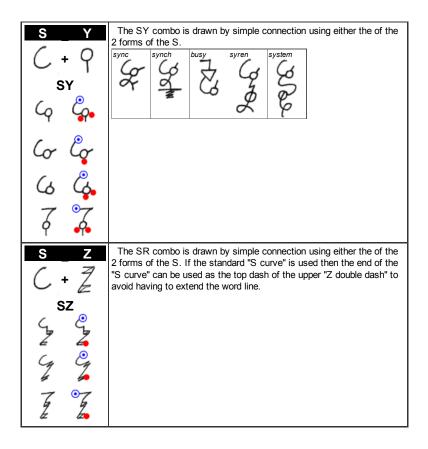






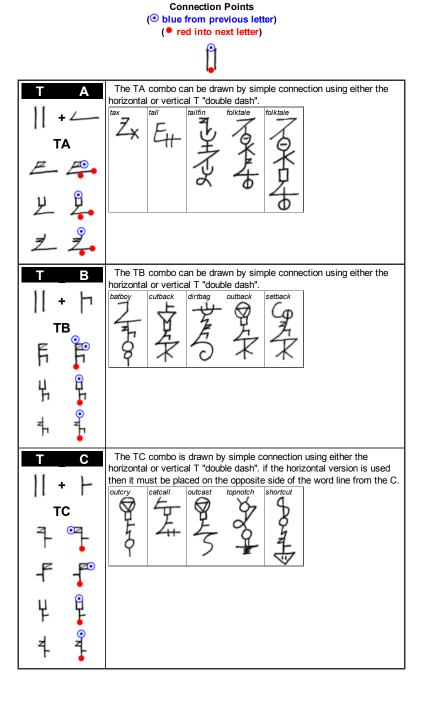


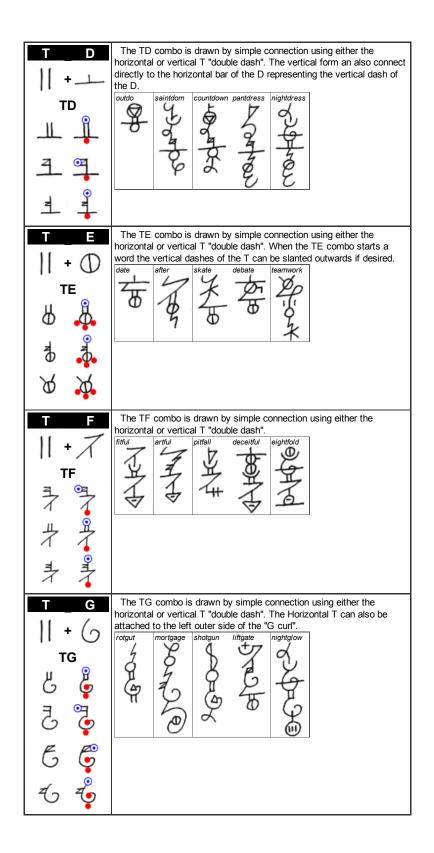


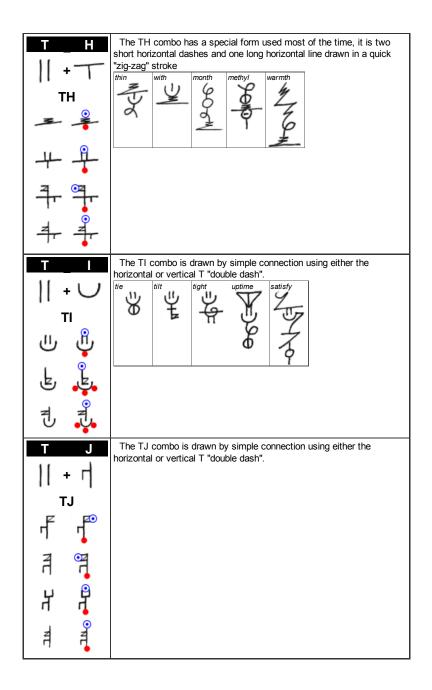


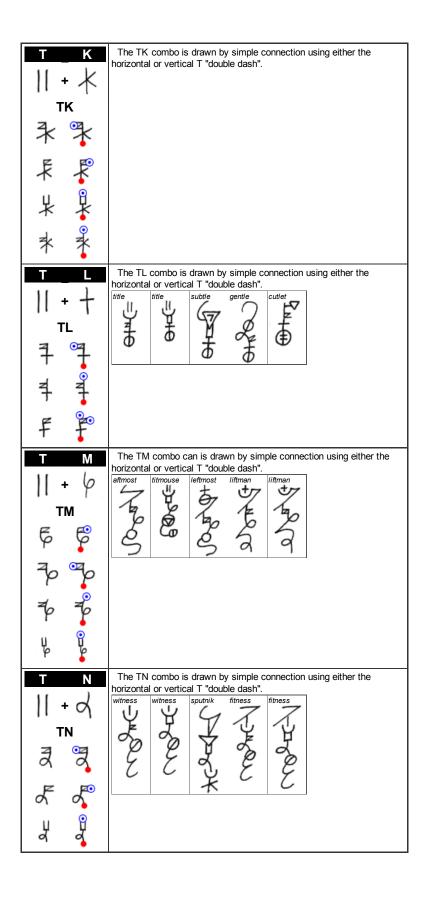
$\mathsf{T}^{\,\,||}$

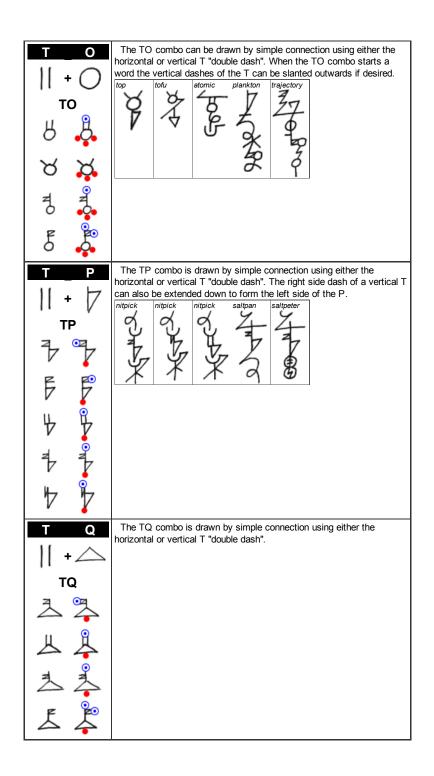
The Dscript T is a double line, it is vertically and horizontally interchangeable. It also has the alternate version of a curl to the right, this makes it compatible in some situations where the double line might be difficult and also allows it to combine with the "S" smoothly. Saution must be used to make sure the double lines are close together when used on the main word line to avoid it being confused as a double "C".

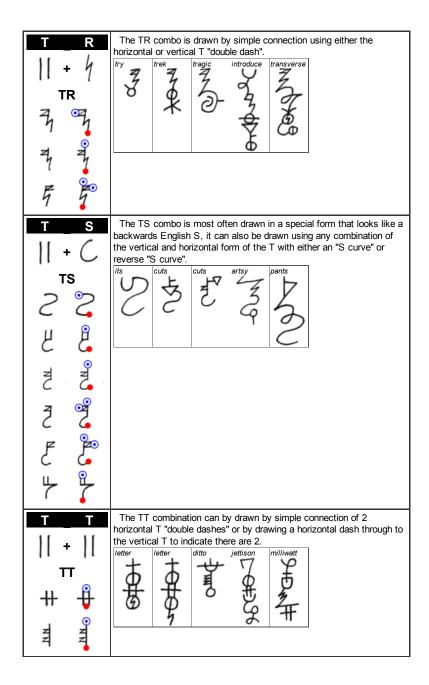


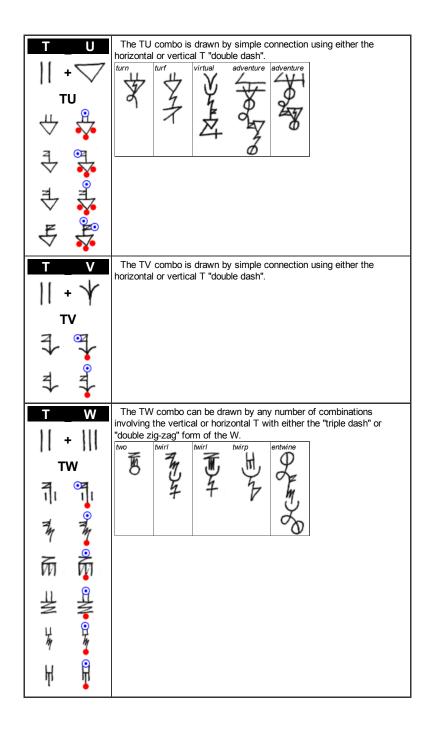


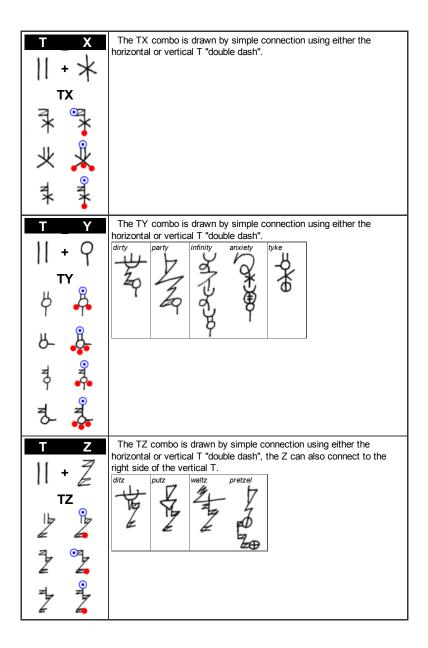








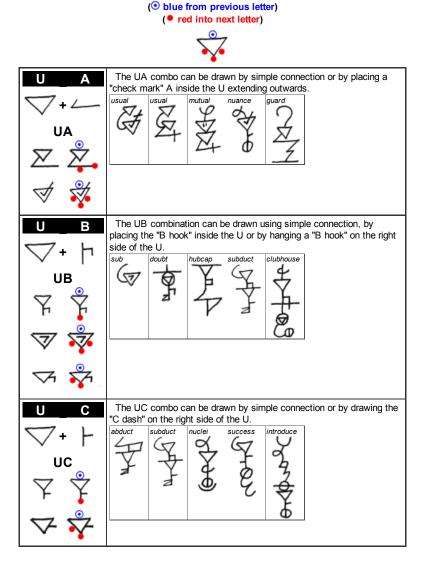


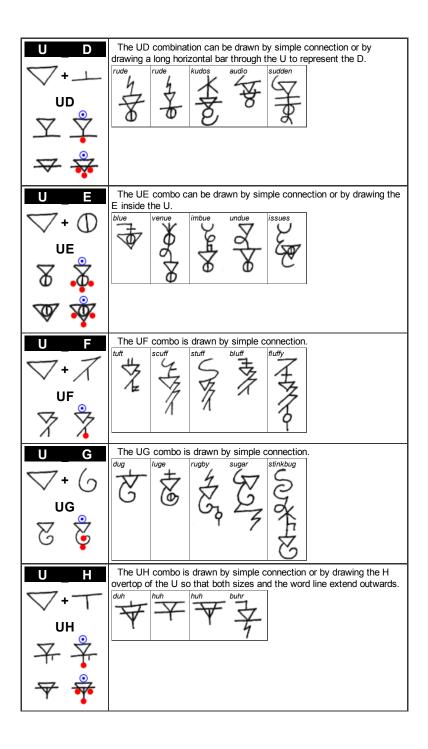


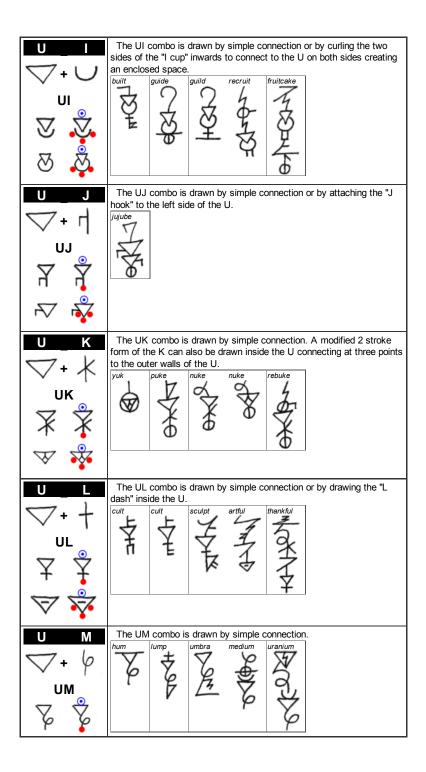


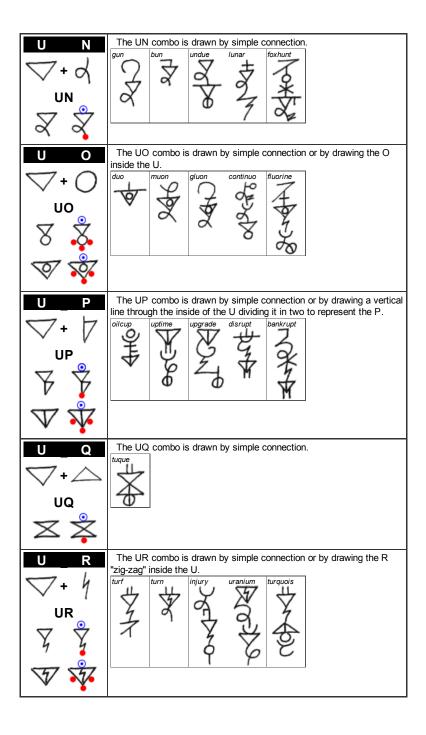
The Dscript "U" is a triangle pointing down into the flow of the word line, as opposed to the Q which points up. It is best drawn by first drawing the lower left portion and then drawing in the extra two sides with a bent line.

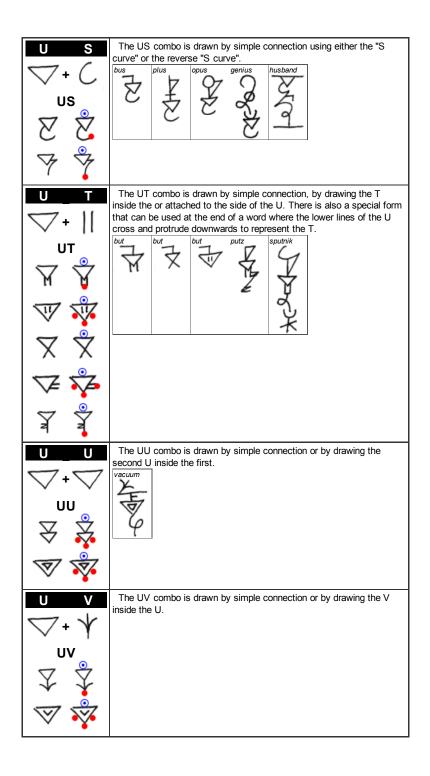
Connection Points

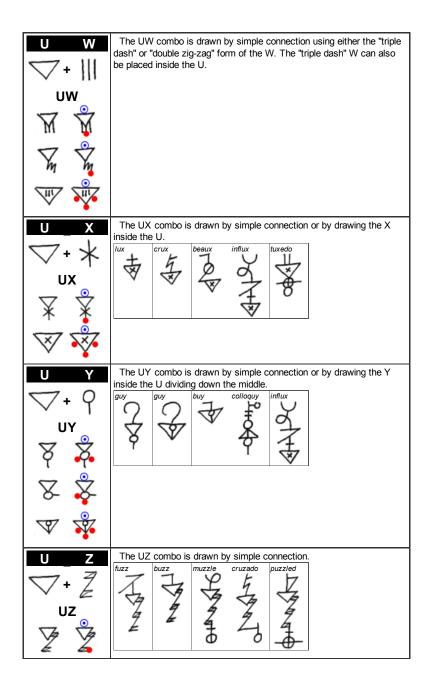






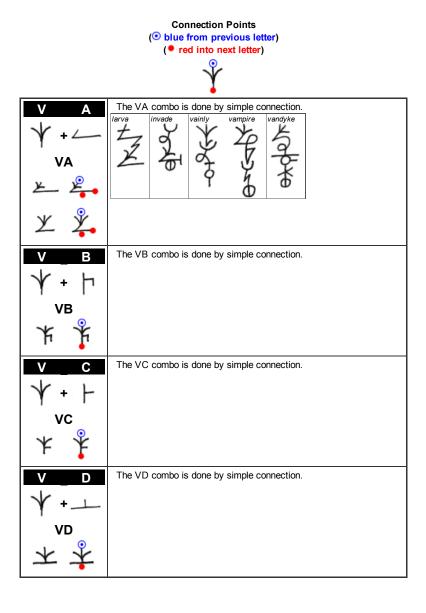


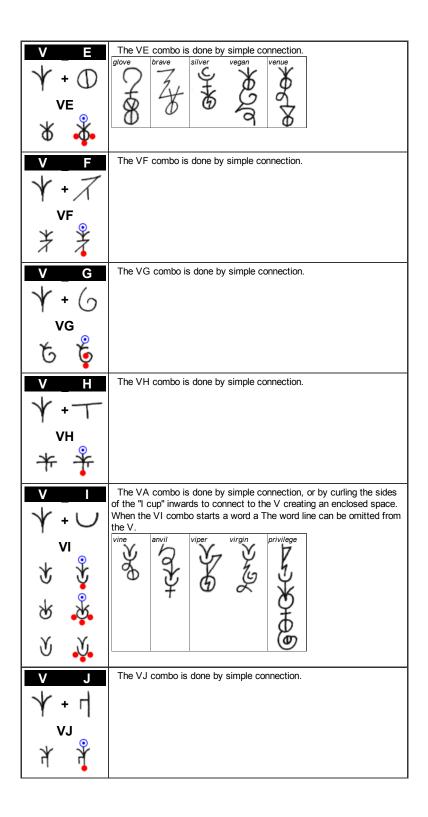


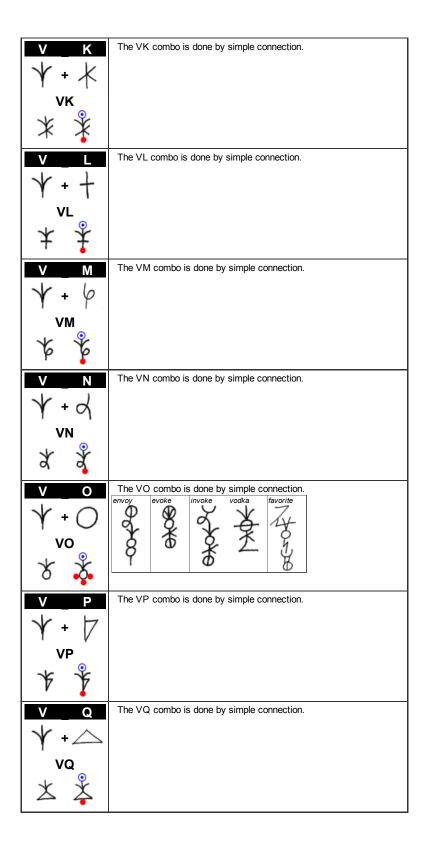


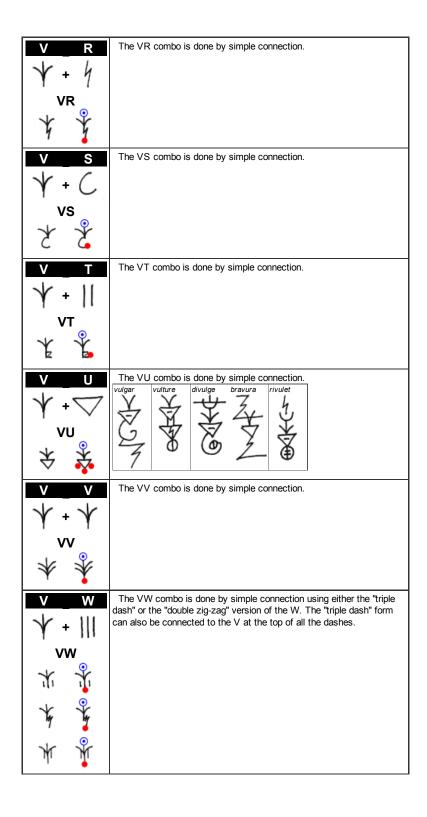


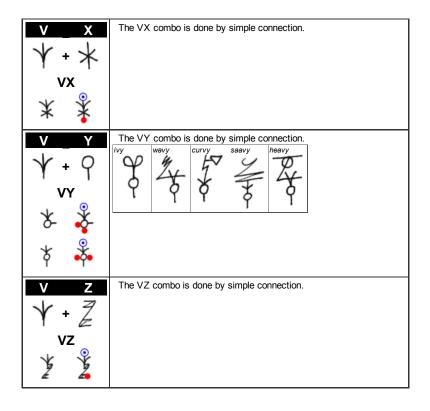
The Dscript "V" is V shape pointing into the word line with the word line passing though its center. It is best drawn in the "seagull" shape we all used to draw when we were young(curling in and out).







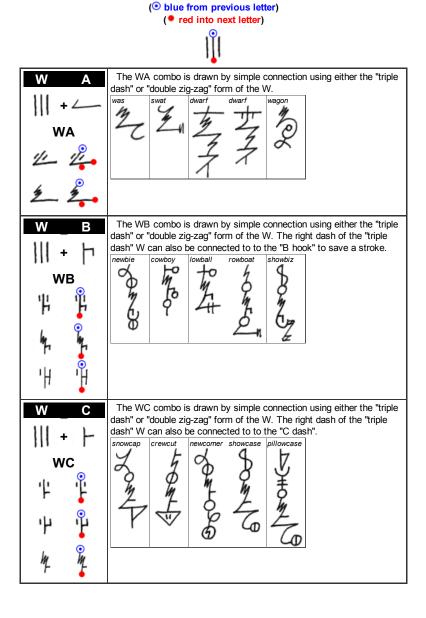


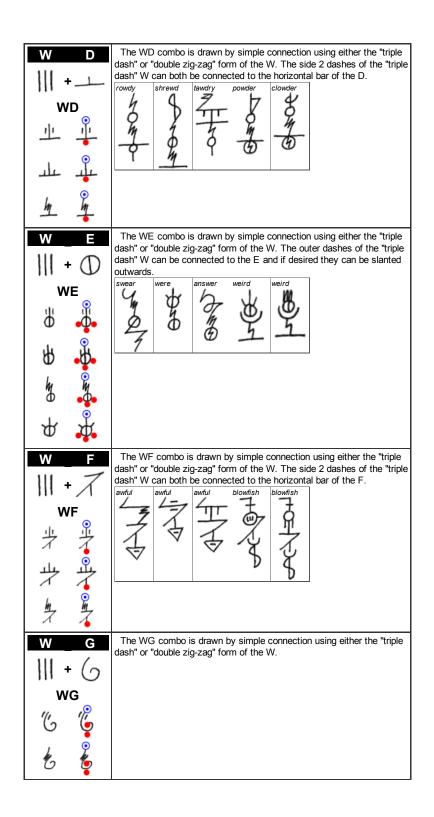


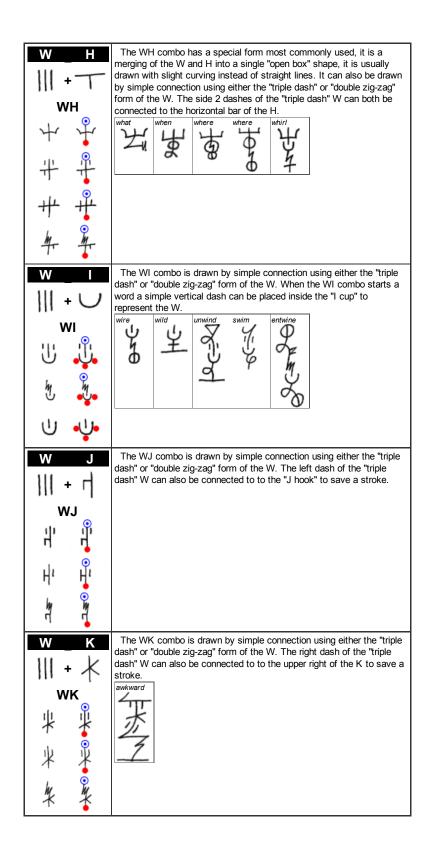


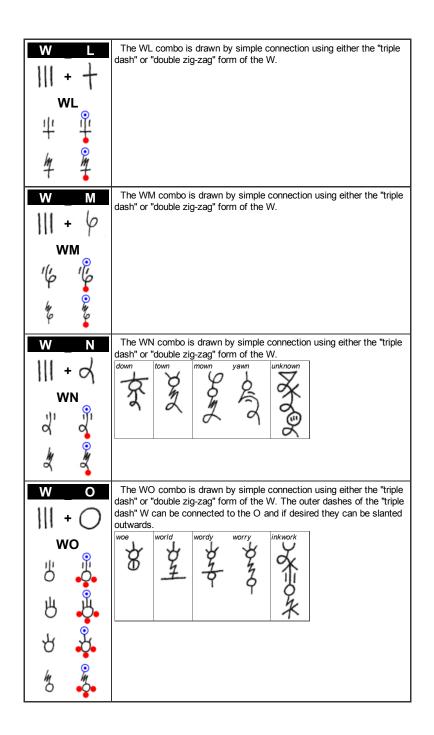
The Dscript "W" is a triple line, the center line is the word line. It can be drawn easily by adding two lines around the word line, one on each side. It can also be drawn as a "double zig-zag", this form must be drawn tightly together so it does not look like 2 R's.

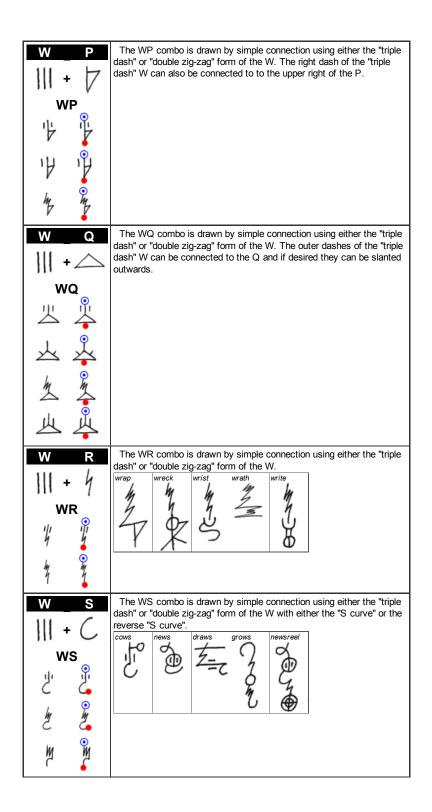
Connection Points

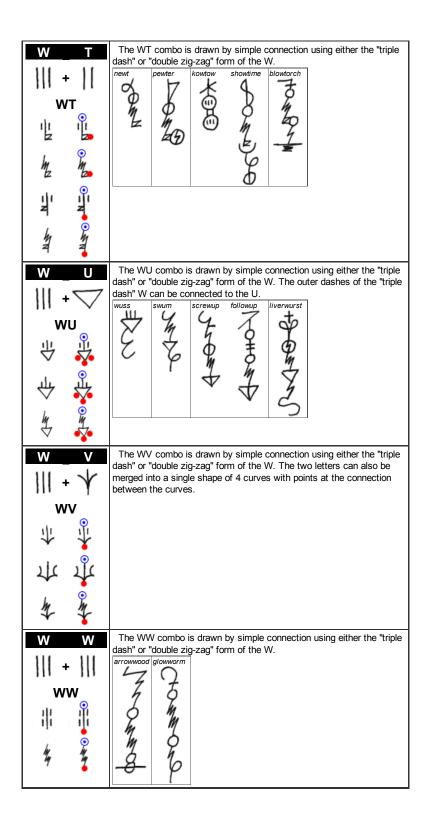


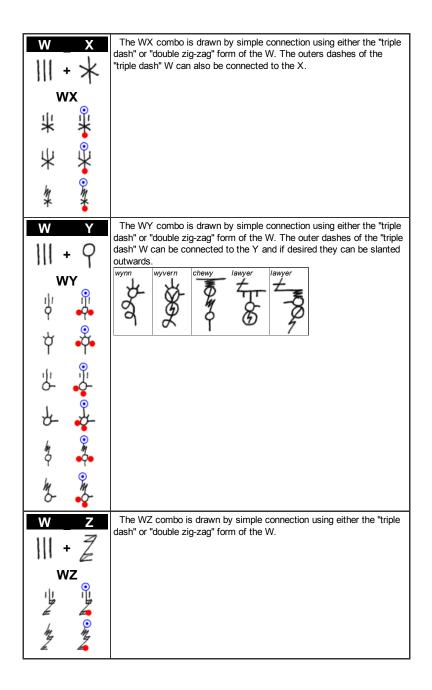






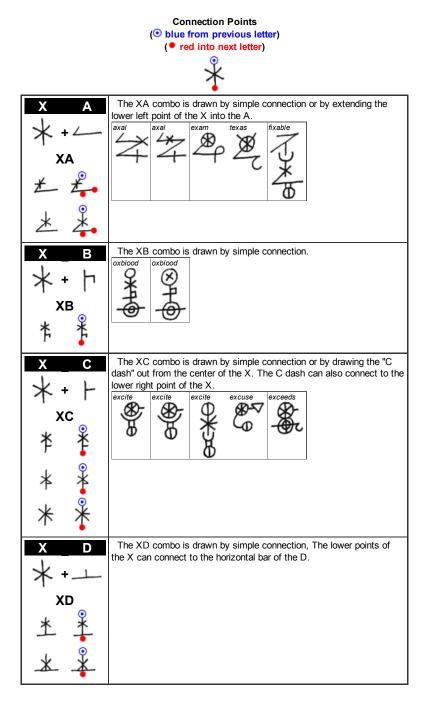


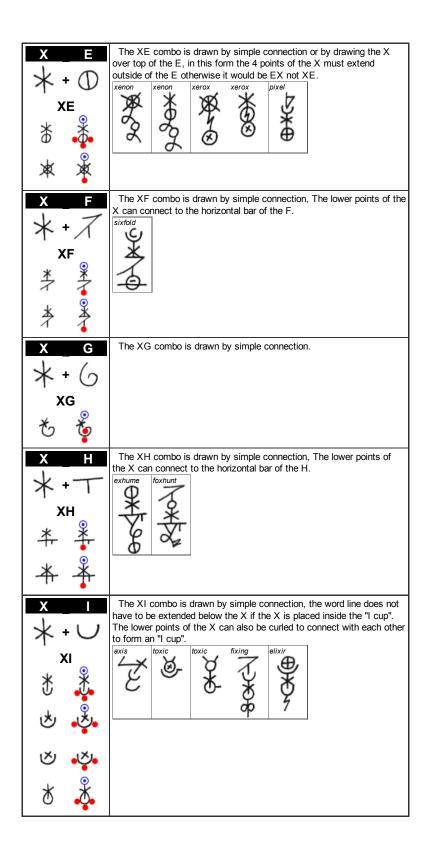


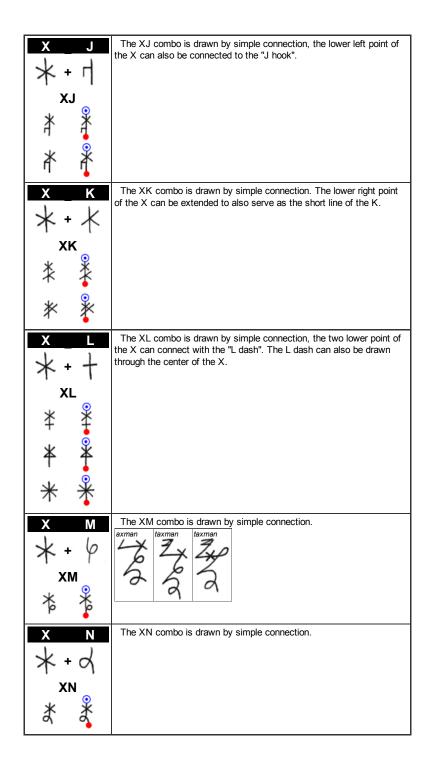


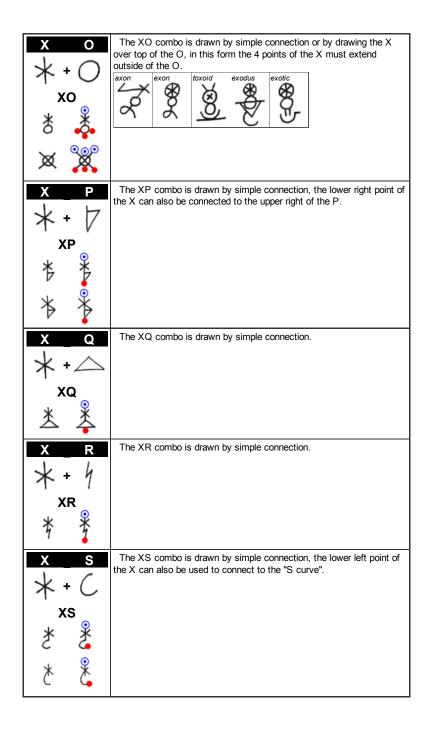


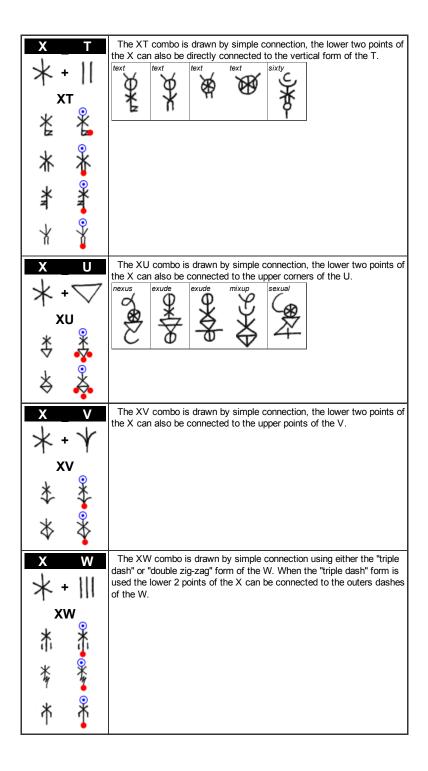
The Dscript "X" is a simple X shape drawn over top of the word line.

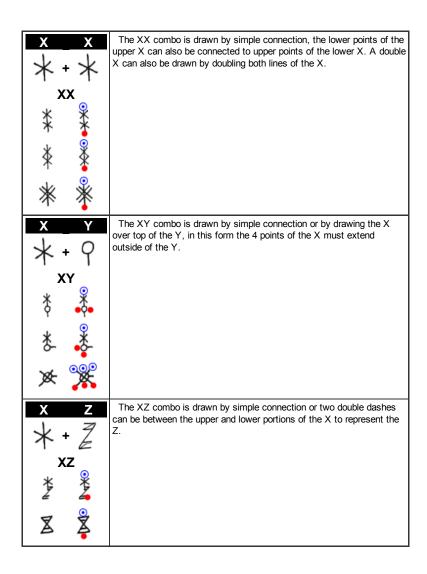






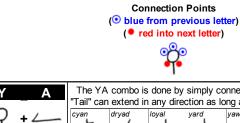


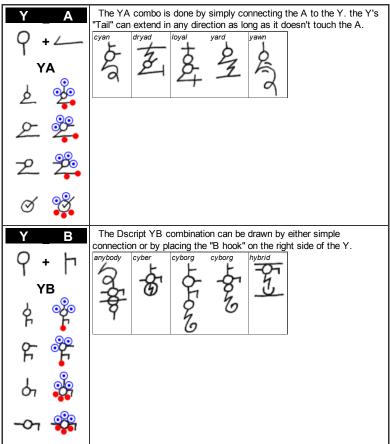


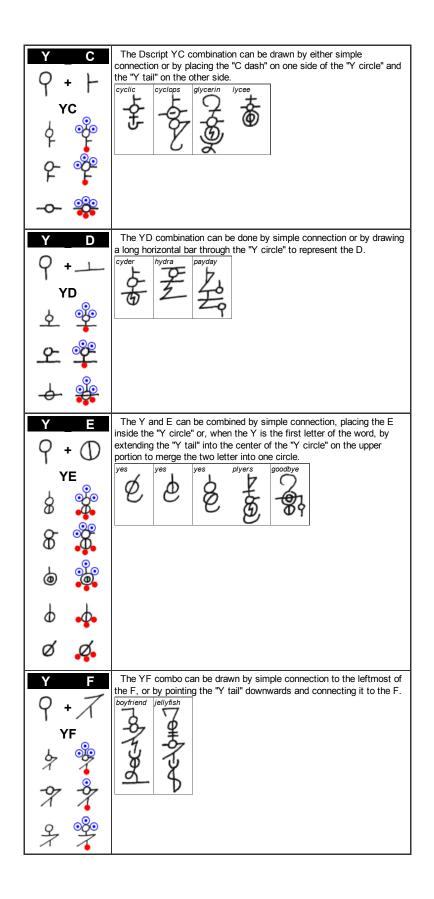


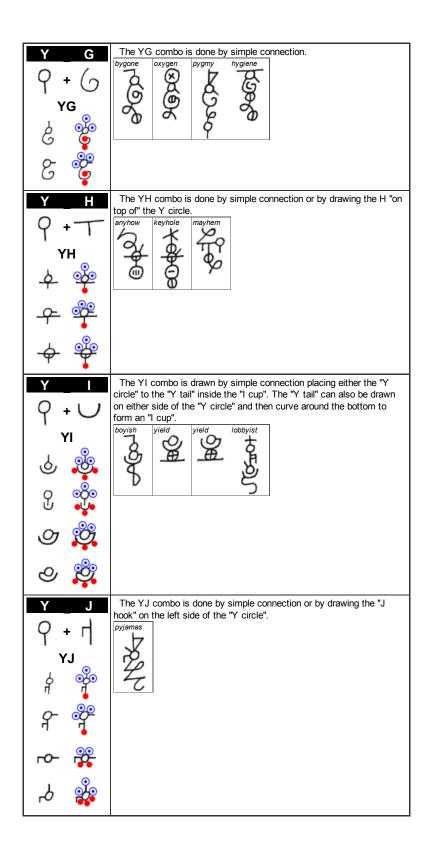


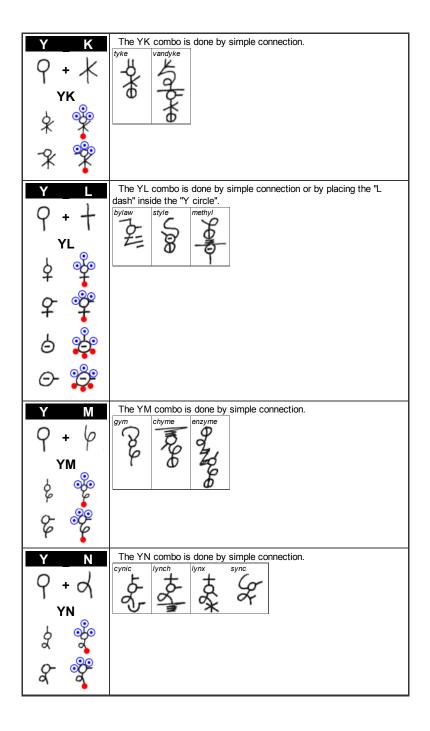
The Dscript Y looks like an "O" with a line extending form it, the line is NOT the word line, it must be in addition to the word line. The extending line can be drawn in any direction. Simply put, it is an "O" with a "tail".

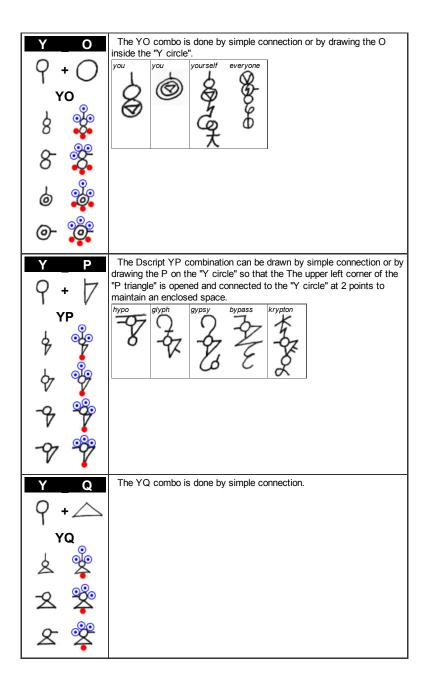


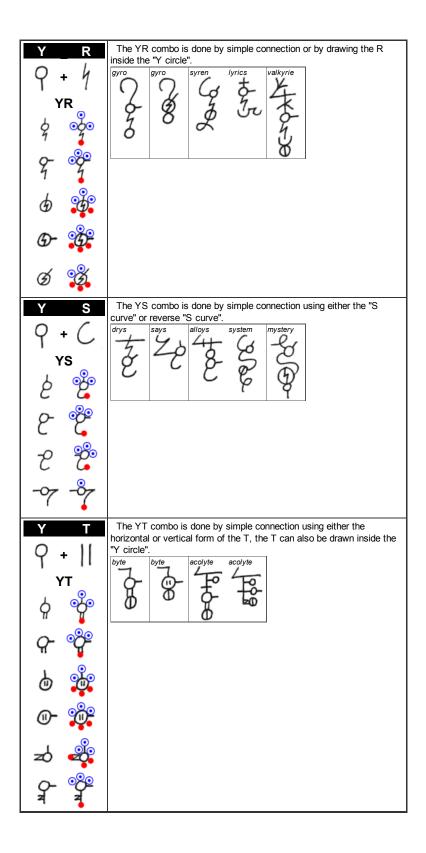


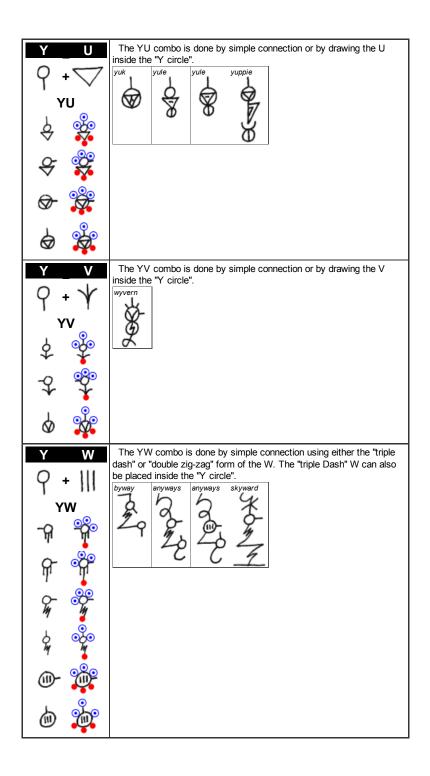


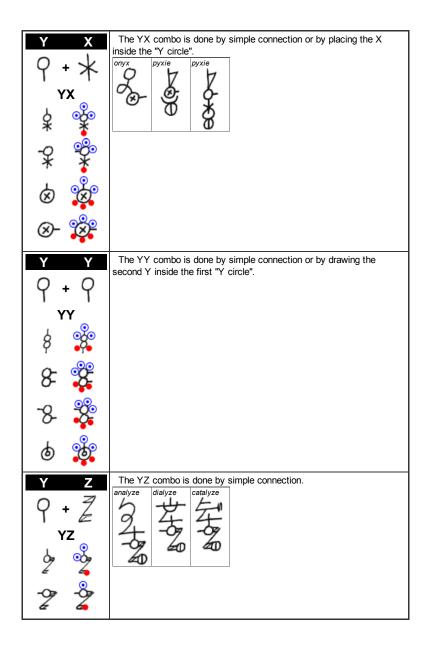








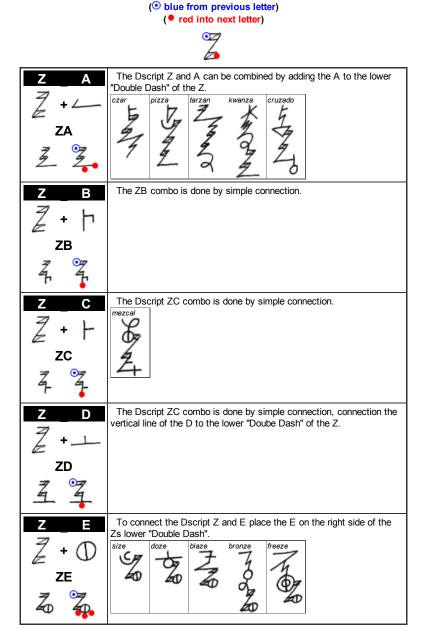


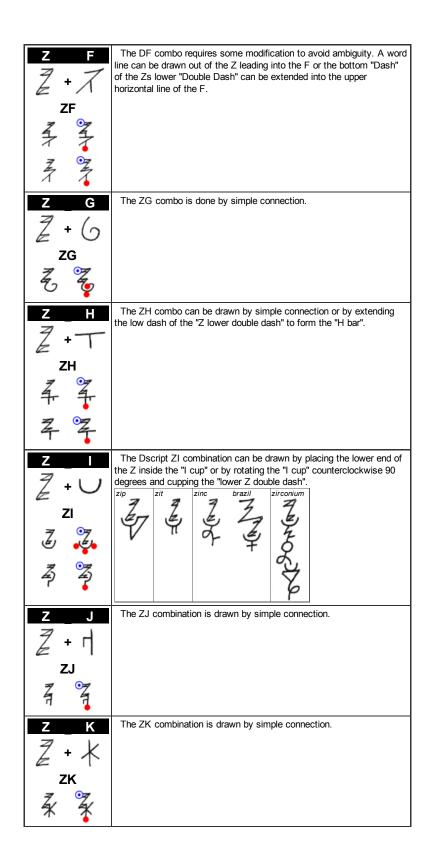


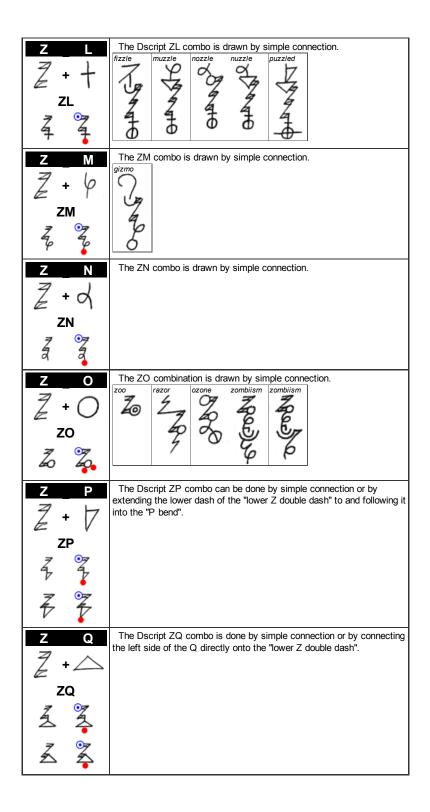
ZZ

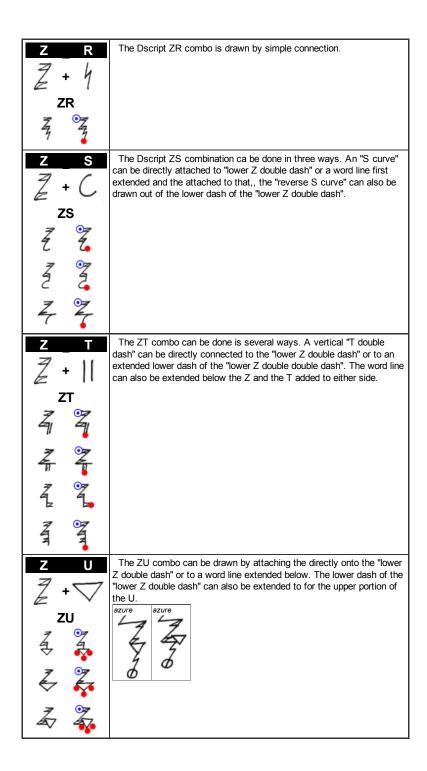
The Dscript Z is one of the most complex and difficult characters, this is because I reserved the difficult stoke for the Z as it is used less, it is a double stoke, then a line down and to the left and then another double stroke, similar to a standard English Z with double stokes on the top and bottom portions.

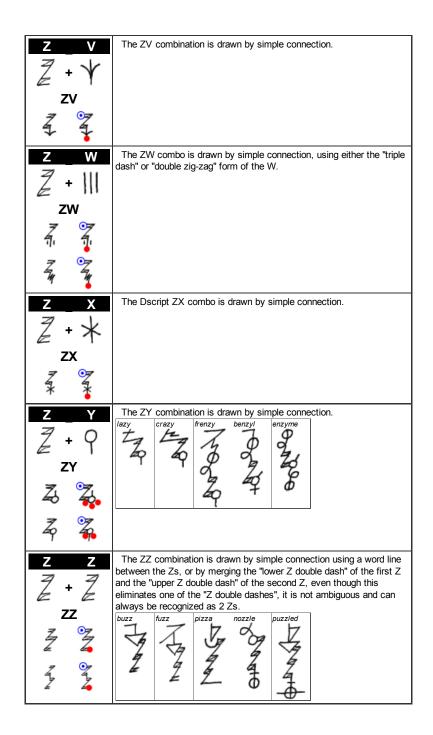
Connection Points







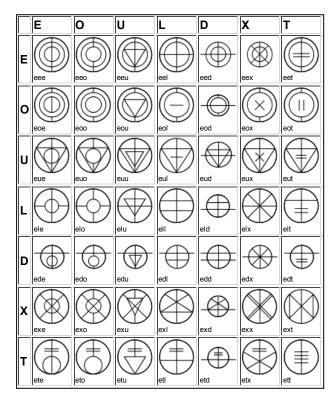




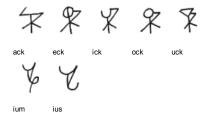
Triple letter combinations

The manual only covers double letter combination but there are many letter combos that are longer. The simplest of these are ones involving enclosed space vowels (E,O, and U).

Below is an exmaple of how the E can be combined with several key letters into triple letter combos. The same rules used here(read from outside to inside, top to bottom) can be applied to other letters.



Some key triple combination (asides from the "ion" triple combo previous described in the manual) are below.



There are also a few special combos designed just because they need to be used so often.



Writting tips

Writting Dscript will require alot of practice, it takes a good deal of time for a user to build the reflexes required. Some common challenges encountered in the learning process are...

- Multiple letter forms many letters have multiple forms, this takes a while to master, especially when it comes to choosing which form will be most visually appealing or will fit better.
- Combinations because Dscript letters combine into new shapes when writing Dscript you can not only "think one letter ahead". A user must plan two or more letters ahead as he is writing because sometimes the following letter will restrict the current letter in some way.
- Strokes Dscript incorporates many strokes that may not be familiar to the average user. I took some from Chinese and these strokes may take some practice to master. Anyone with artistic or penmanship skills should be able to master them with little effort, as for the rest of people, please be patient, it can take time to learn the correct motor skills.

At first a user will make many strokes to create a word, but with practice the number of strokes will decrease and their Dscript will become more and more cursive and fluid.

Remember, the number one rule of Dscript is "Be creative". Don't hesitate to try new ways of combining letters, but be careful never to let them be ambiguous with other letters or letter combos.